HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,749—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	31st July.
R.I. CARTHAGE	3803	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
R.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	6237	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
" THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
" SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	3803	M. De Horne	17th "
" THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
R.I. INDIA	6000	R. F. Brinson	31st "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked R.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	7,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,233	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDES WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Success House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rigliano	8th August 1896.
ALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
MAGHALEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,222	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Rilenne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

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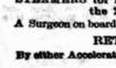
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



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CALCUTTA—5, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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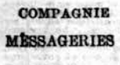

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 29th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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FOR SALE.

TWO HIGHEST CLASS NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, each 30' by 8', 160 pounds working pressure with complete Mountings of best quality. Total weight fifty-four Tons. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN. Apply

RALPH DOUSE & SONS,
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AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses boarding on Commission Rate, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
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Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 3
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

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12 0	7 0		BORDEAUX	13 8	7	12
15 0	8	4	PETIT MEDOC	16 12	9	4
18 0	10	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	20 0	11	4
26 0	14	0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	29 0	15	10
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JEWELLERS.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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MADRAS

SPECTACLES & GLASSES.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all myths, institutions, legends, or mesmmenns, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most fabled antiquity, beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—M. O'Neill a mis comme épigraphe à ce puissant volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etro si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui estes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Qui, si j'avois etude, jaurois vu songer a des choses on on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a été hanté par le meme rave que Lubin, ma s'il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudié, beaucoup lu et surtout une riche imagination. M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assemblés, des eclairs qui peuvent un instant des perspectives intéressantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M.D. Jermyn Street, W.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the subject we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on "Western Bronzes, Colours of Heliodi Stones, Vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum" July 20 1895.

NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Recommending for sanction a grant of Rs. 3,197-14-0, to the debit of surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of hiring 25 carts with bullocks and drivers for a period of three months for the Health Department.

2. Recommending for sanction a grant of Rs. 1,063-8-10, to the debit of surplus cash balance, for cost of laying a 3" water main from the Colaba Causeway to the Air-compressing Station, providing two hydrants, and providing 100 feet hose with two nozzles and six fire buckets.

3. Recommending for sanction a grant of Rs. 689-15-0, to the debit of surplus cash balance, to meet the scavenging charges payable to the Bombay Tramway Company.

4. Requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs. 400, from the live-stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the value of one horse which died from heat apoplexy.

5. Requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs. 1,121-5-6, from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of eleven bullocks sent to Pinjrapol.

6. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 4,468-5-6, from the live-stock Return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 62 bullocks that died and 4 which were sent to Pinjrapol.

7. Requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs. 398-0-7, being the amount of outstanding bills on account of the Road and Building Departments.

8. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting that, as the Standing Committee have granted two months' privilege leave to the Executive Engineer the Corporation may be pleased to appoint a suitable person to act in his place.

9. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 3231 of 21st June, 1894, that the difference of area between the plots to be exchanged with the Indian Manufacturing Company will amount to 550·17 square yards, instead of 51526 square yards, for which payment will have to be made at the sanctioned rate of Rs. 4 per yard. Requesting sanction to the resolution being modified accordingly.

10. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the [illegible] of Government in respect of two plots of land in front of the Custom House.

11. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the [illegible] to be changed in respect of licenses for private markets.

12. Letter of the Standing Committee, recommending the [illegible] fees in respect of licensing of private markets.

13. Letter from Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, forwarding [illegible] passed at the meetings of the Medical [illegible] held on the 19th May, 2nd and 9th June, 1896.

14. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending that Mr. [illegible] Bhau, be appointed a free student in the Bombay College.

15. Letter of the Standing Committee.

16. Letter from the Commissioner of the extra work and [illegible] devoted upon Mr. Ranina, he should be [illegible] remuneration to the extent of Rs. 602, being [illegible] due to vacancies in the last and current [illegible] of Rs. 632 to be paid out of surplus [illegible].

17. Approval of the Corporation to the transfer [illegible] in the grant for III., Fees payable to [illegible] Committee, Establishment, [illegible] Labour, Surface Drain Cleaning [illegible] Standing Committee Establishment, [illegible] Secretary, for acting as Honorary allowance [illegible] Narrow on privilege leave.

18. [illegible] A. G. Viegas, Esq., on the subject [illegible] Bhaichandra K. Bhatavadekar, [illegible] Mahid Bunder Road.

19. [illegible] N. Katrak, Esq., asking the [illegible] with regard to the decaying grass and [illegible] Tulsi and Vehar [illegible].

20. [illegible] Committee, [illegible] Committee [illegible] that Committee [illegible] Esq., asking the [illegible] the submission [illegible] Pherozshah M. [illegible] ance shown in [illegible] the renting or [illegible] on the subject [illegible] shing a Building [illegible] Secretary, Joint [illegible] set of rules and [illegible] ools Committee's [illegible] thereon.

21. [illegible] Pherozshah M. [illegible] ings.

22. [illegible] Corporation on the subject of the adulteration of ghee.

23. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the proposed Public Hall.

24. Report of the Committee on the subject of the improvement of the water-supply. Report of the Committee, recommending the acceptance of the scheme of filter extension at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

25. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from Major Vallancey, on the subject of the Vehar Road.

26. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the area actually utilised for the improvement of the road by the filling in of a certain portion of the Bakhal Tank is larger than originally estimated; and that the amount debitable to the street improvement grant is therefore Rs. 5,091-3-3.

27. Notice of motion from N. N. Katrak, Esq., asking the Commissioner to submit a statement showing the [illegible] of main sewers, street [illegible], house gully [illegible], and open gullies, by the Health [illegible] Officers [illegible].

28. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the month of June, 1896.

29. Letter from the Acting Secretary, reporting Budget transfers.

30. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, on the subject of the quarrying of Sandstone at Mahim.

31. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting, that Bhat Lane is not a "public street" as defined in the Municipal Act, and has not hitherto been lighted at Municipal expense.

32. Resolution of the Standing Committee:—Recommending that the grant of Rs. 30,000, sanctioned for the purchase of new pattern hydrants for watering roads and for Fire Brigade purposes be made applicable to meet the cost of providing and fixing the hydrants including contingencies.

33. Notice of motion from Sundernath D. Khote, Esq., (1) asking the Commissioner to report whether Dr. Weir and Mr. James are interested in a certain patent; (2) regarding the construction of the road as far as Bangangas Tank; (3) on the subject of altering and avoiding the existing site drain in Girgaum Road from Thakurdwar Road to Portuguese Church.

34. [illegible] from Mr. Acting Secretary Logan, forwarding Annual [illegible] the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1895-96, and Government Resolution thereon.

35. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., asking the Commissioner to suggest amendments of the Municipal Act to obviate the danger from water-closets.

36. Notice of motion from Manekshah T. Talyarkhan, Esq., (1) requesting information as to the balance of the grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of new roads and (2) regarding the construction of a new roads joining the Queen's Road with the Esplanade Road, between the Framji Cowasji Fire Temple and Marine Lines.

40. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., asking the Commissioner to obtain information from America regarding the conservancy measures adopted in the case of Artificial Lakes supplying drinking water, a report from the Health Officer regarding conservancy of gathering grounds round Lakes supplying water in Bombay and to obtain an independent opinion as to whether fever germs are likely to be washed into the lakes from their gathering grounds.

By Order of the President,

J. LEASK,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

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[illegible] Instructions [illegible] MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and [illegible] will be [illegible] Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible] inst. at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes-[illegible] Meadows Streets, Fort, unlimited gold watches, Chronometers, Indian carpets, opera glasses, real oil-paintings and [illegible] frames, Multan pottery works, vases, jars, tiles, plates [illegible] wall-plates of stone in variety, Majolica vases, Indian hand-work, marble curiosities, &c.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET et FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & Cie.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

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PINK ..... Two Stars.
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OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.

£4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—FORBES STREET

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
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Who are desirous of effecting

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With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System. Rs. 10 per month will secure a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL ..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 21,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	" 13,99,510 12 6
Deposits	" 2,03,61,307 3
Bank's Balances	" 12,08 9 9
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,37,203 0 5
Sundries	" 1,73,068 4 11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,519 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,999 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Head Stock	" 1,85,190 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 4,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,519 13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers:—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, F. & G. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	KOWLOON.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learned on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL ..... Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 1, Cocksspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 62:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Yanaon, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Opera House, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing, Ante-Rooms, Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 4,180,000 = " 8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application Veil.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum in account does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Shipp' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Rice Trade and Rates of Freight.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour: on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Price [illegible] Annas.

Subscribers and Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information, which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial wee

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 5-36m., 6-0s. Low water, 0-10s.

The P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English mails via the 18 lines, expected to arrive, 6 a.m.

Lecture on the Country of Uganda, Mission Hall, Girgaum, by Rev. W. H. Dixon, 6-30 p.m.

Parsee Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.

The Cinematographe, Esplanade Hotel, 7 p.m.

Mr. Carl S. Gunnery, Esplanade Hotel, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Army and Navy C. S.

R. V. Rifles vs. Royal Artillery.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-2m., 6-43s. Low water, 0-43m., 0-40s.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. John Bright.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet.

Persian vs. Young Zoroastrian.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Gordon entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Henry Bolckow left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered, and the steamers Branksome Hall and Caledonia left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, this afternoon, at 4-30 (weather permitting).

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "The Country of Uganda."

THEFT OF EAR-RINGS.—Mahadeo Bhivrao, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 60, from under his bed, some time during Thursday night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Tanga, Darosalam Zanzibar, East ports of Africa, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s.s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Monday.

LECTURE.—Dr. C. Fernandes, L. M. & S., will deliver a public lecture on "The best manner of improving and preserving one's health," at the Institute Meeting Hall, Apiary Street, Kalbadevie, at 6-30, this evening. Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, of the Grant Medical College, will preside.

A MISSING COOLIE.—Mr. B. D. Quadros, residing at Carnac Road, has reported to the police that, on Thursday morning, he purchased sundry articles, including an umbrella, tea, sugar, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 14-7-0, from the Crawford Markets, and entrusted them to a coolie to carry and accompany him to his house, but he missed the man somewhere on the way.

AN EVENING PARTY.—The birthday of Mr. Balkrishnarao Bhaskerjee Pitale was celebrated, yesterday, at Raosaheb Barodaker Pitale's Wada, Chira Bazar, Fallow Road. During the day there was a Mohan Mundawal, dinner parties, &c., to Brahmins and relations. In the evening, a musical programme was arranged. It was well attended, and after refreshments the guests dispersed at midnight.

A CARDING MASTER ROBBED OF HIS WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. L. Tallersall, carding master, employed at the Morarji Goculdas Mill, at Parel, and residing in a house in the premises of the mill, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, that some time during the previous night someone entered his house through an open door, and stole a brass watch and gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. 70, from the pocket of his coat, which had been left on the arm of a couch in the sitting room.

A DANGEROUS HOUSE.—On Thursday afternoon, a portion of the west wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to a Hindu woman, named Mankoobai, a widow, and situated at Muqid Bunder Road, collapsed, owing to the heavy downpour of rain that went to the place, and found the whole house in a state of collapse, all the walls having been cracked in several places. The Municipal Engineering Department were informed, and a certificate was at once given to the tenants, who vacated the premises immediately.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY AN OLD HAND.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector J. Iliffe charged Enayet Hussein Fazal Hussein and Fateh Mahomed, bad characters, before Mr. W. Welsh, Third Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 422, on the 26th June last. The prisoners received a report that a burglary had taken place in a shop at Bhendy Bazaar, belonging to Jadhu Narain. He made inquiries and arrested the accused. The stolen property was recovered. The accused, being notorious characters, were sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Hurri Toolsram, a Hindu, with kidnapping Soondree, aged twelve years, the wife of Vithoba Visram, residing with her husband at Byculla, and with abetment of that offence. Mr. Velinker defended the accused. The girl was first induced to leave her house by a woman, named Radha, who was the kept mistress of the accused, and who has since absconded. Accused, who had previously been convicted of a similar offence, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel J. M. Hunter, the Political Agent of Kathiawad, who left for Europe by the mail steamer Caledonia, on the 9th instant, arrived yesterday morning, from Kathiawad, by the Ahmedabad mail train, and was received at the Grant Road station by Kunar Shri Lakhdhirji, of Morvi, Kumar Shri Sahebji, of the Thanana, the Thakore Saheb of Lathi, with his Karbari, Mr. Prabhashankar Gaorishankar, Mr. Samaldas, the Karbari of Wadhwan, and others. They decorated the Colonel's neck with beautiful floral wreaths and presented him with fine bouquets, and wished him bon voyage.—Colonel Martelli, the Resident of Baroda, who left for Europe by the same steamer, also arrived by the Ahmedabad mail, yesterday morning, and was received by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—About 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, prow No. 1442 under tindal Tatia Babaji, laden with thirty boxes of sugar, five bales, and fourteen boxes, containing clothes, was proceeding opposite the E. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Purulia, when it collided with another prow, under tindal Bala Shaik Adum. The loaded prow sank immediately, but fortunately for the tindal and his crew, consisting of four men, were rescued by the other prow, which was at the time running empty to Mandvie Bunder. The value of the cargo is estimated at Rs. 1,000 by the Lukhmidas, at Rs. 6,800; nine boxes were subsequently salved, and handed over to the Port Trust authorities. The value of the salved property has not been ascertained. The prow belonged to one Ebrahim Ismail.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY.—An advertisement appearing in another column regarding the starting of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited. It is a new industry in Bombay, started under the direction of experienced gentlemen of position and respectability, such as Messrs. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, J.P., Badrudin Abdulla Kur, J.P., Abdeen Peerbhoy Damjee, Fazulbhoy Peeroo Mahomed, and Goverdhandas Motiram. The project has received a fair amount of support, and three-fourths of the capital has already been subscribed. A well-known flour mill in the city has been purchased for the company; and with the assistance of one of its enterprising owners, Mr. Meherally Dewji Master, long and favourably known in this line of business, the project is in a fair way of proving a decided success. Messrs. Goverdhandas Motiram and Co. are the agents of the company, who have guaranteed a dividend of 7½ per cent. for three years. The object for which the company has been started is, among others, to conduct the business of flour milling and spice-grinding in various branches. The articles to be operated upon are wheat, rice, gram, bajri, and all sorts of spices, turmeric, mustard, as well as crushed horse-food. Ground or powdered spices, or curry powders, are as much a necessary of life as wheat and other flours, and are equally so to persons of all classes. They, however, are not to be had pure and genuine in the markets, and every native family has to purchase its own spices to grind at home, on the ground at home. This takes up an amount of time and gives much trouble. One of the objects of this company is to prepare and sell, at very moderate rates, powdered spices, free from all adulteration, and prepared with great cleanliness.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD AND ROBBING ITS ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst again charged Ismail Peerbux alias Fouzdarkhan, alias Bhora, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Ashabee, a girl, aged four years, from the lawful guardianship of her step-father, Shahboodin Rahiman, a supplier of dock labourers, and also with stealing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 11-12, from the person of the girl. The facts of the case, which have been reported, are these:—Previous to the committal of the offence, the accused resided in the complainant's house, Mr. Mazgaon, as a boarder. On the 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, complainant saw his daughter and the accused in the house, and about a couple of hours afterwards he found them missing. He made a report to the police, but no clue either of the accused or of the girl could be obtained. About a week afterwards, one Bhugwan Mudar, a relative of the complainant, received certain information, in consequence of which he went to Callian, where he consulted with the chief constable of the police. Having obtained some further information at Callian, Bhugwan proceeded to Poona, where he discovered them living in a house. He then applied for and obtained a warrant from the City Magistrate, and the accused was apprehended on the same day. A portion of the ornaments removed from the person of the girl were also found with the accused. The accused was then placed before the City Magistrate, who transferred the case to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court in Bombay, as the alleged offence is said to have been committed there. His Worship, after recording the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Radhakison Kalloo, a Hindu, Rutton, a woman, and two others, a male and a female, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with theft of a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 700, the property of a Marwari, resident of Poli, in Marwar, No. 2 with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, and the rest with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The accused, it is stated, formed part of a gang that left Bombay travelling in the same train in order to rob passengers of their valuable articles. The four accused, after visiting seve al places, came to Surat on Tuesday night and remained there for one day. On Wednesday morning the complainant, Mr. Lalchand, arrived at Surat, from Indore, by the Ahmedabad mail train. They were travelling together in the same compartment. At the Surat station the first two accused got into the compartment in which the complainant and his wife were asleep, while No. 3 entered a neighbouring compartment; and No. 4, being a female, got into the female carriage. During the journey from Surat to Nowsari the first accused cut the necklet from the neck of the complainant's wife and handed it to No. 3, who concealed it on her person. On the train arriving at the Nowsari station, the woman, finding her pocket stolen, aroused her husband, who at the Palghat station reported the matter to the police. On the arrival of the train at the Grant Road station, on Thursday morning, the complainant repeated his complaint to the police, and pointed out the first two accused as the persons who had been travelling with him in the compartment. The police at once detained the first two accused. No. 1 was first searched, but the stolen article was not found upon him. The police then collected four women, and had the second accused's person searched by them, and they discovered on her the gold necklet. His Worship on the evidence convicted the first two accused, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Nos. 3 and 4 were discharged as there was no evidence to connect them with the offence.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A LOAN OF A LAKH WANTED BY A PRODIGAL YOUNG MAN.

BALKRISHNA SHIVSHANKER AND BENKUVERBAI VS. MAHOMED MEHEDI THARIA TOPUN.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. This suit was originally filed by the first plaintiff alone on the 5th March, 1895, to recover from the defendant, son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, the sum of Rs.27,500 and interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the respective dates on which the monies were alleged to have been advanced. The second plaintiff's name was added as a co-plaintiff on the 7th January 1896 pursuant to a judge's order obtained at the instance of the defendant. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Davar, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, in delivering judgment, said it appeared to be quite clear upon the evidence that the first plaintiff alone was interested in the monies, if any, lent to the defendant, and the second plaintiff had claimed no interest in such monies; and it seemed to his Lordship that Benkuverbai's name was wrongly added as a co-plaintiff; and his Lordship should accordingly speak of the first plaintiff alone as the plaintiff in the case. His case was that he advanced the several sums of money on the dates specified by him, and took from the defendant the five several acknowledgments or promissory notes which had been put in. The defendant by his written statement denied that he received any portion of the Rs. 27,500, and alleged that he was induced by the plaintiff to sign his name on five blank pieces of paper on the 6th February 1895, and that such blank papers had since been fraudulently filled in by the plaintiff, as they now appeared, under dates prior to the 6th February 1895. The defendant's case was in short that it was arranged on the 6th February 1895 that the plaintiff should procure for the defendant a loan of one lakh of rupees on the security of defendant's share in the estate of his late father, Sir Tharia Topan, and that Rs. 15,000 were to be paid as "pagdi" or bonus to the moonim or manager of the lender; Rs. 10,000 were to be paid as commission at 10 per cent.; Rs. 2,500 were to be paid for brokerage and expenses at 2½ per cent.; and that the two acknowledgments or promissory notes of Rs. 7,500 each were passed to secure the second sum of Rs. 15,000 for "pagdi," and that the remaining acknowledgments for Rs. 12,500 were similarly passed to secure the commission and brokerage expenses at 10 and 2½ per cent. respectively. The question before the court was, therefore, which of these two versions was true. Were these five documents passed to secure the sum of Rs. 27,500 really advanced by the defendant in cash or were they merely signed in blank to secure remuneration for the parties who were to procure the loan of one lakh for the defendant? There was unhappily a direct conflict of evidence in this case, and the court could not escape from the disagreeable duty of deciding that one side or the other had been guilty of as gross perjury as it was possible to conceive. The question was therefore how to be determined upon the credit to be given to the several many of witnesses who had been called upon the probabilities of the case, and the inferences to be drawn from certain facts which had been clearly established. In considering the evidence his Lordship said he would bear in mind the principles which should guide the court in a case of this kind, carefully stated by our late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, in the case of Motichand Gulabchand against this identical defendant, I. L. R., 20 Bom., 349. The learned Chief Justice there said: "Before adverting to the facts, which it will be necessary to do in some detail, we desire to say how the 'onus' of proof in a case like this, irrespective of the order in which the evidence is given, substantially lies. The defendant, when he executed these securities upon, was a young man who had only attained his majority nine months previously. He appears to have been of an extravagant and reckless character. He was entitled to a large amount of property under the will of his father, the late Sir Tharia Topan of Zanzibar, but had not come into possession of it, as, on account of family disputes, it was, in common with the whole of the family estates, under the control of a receiver appointed by this court. The plaintiffs are a Marwaree firm, who are by profession money-lenders. These facts being admitted, apart from the technical rule laid down in section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the ordinary presumption that a negotiable instrument has been executed for value, is so much weakened that the allegation of the young man that he has not received the consideration is sufficient to shift the burden of proof, and to throw upon the money-lender the obligation of satisfying the court that he has paid the consideration in full. This is, we think, the practical effect of illustration C. to Section 114 of the Evidence Act and its explanation. Where the plaintiff, in answer to such a defence, affirms that he has paid the consideration in full and is corroborated by his books and witnesses, if any, the "onus again shifts. The strength of the case to be rebutted will depend upon the credit to be given to the testimony adduced by the plaintiff, as tested by cross-examination, the weight to be attached to his books arising from the manner in which they are kept, and the presence or absence of suspicious circumstances in connection with them, and upon its inherent probability. When these circumstances concur in the plaintiff's favour, a heavy "onus" is thrown upon the defendant, which can only be met by a full and truthful and harmonious statement which the court feels able to rely upon with confidence. In the absence of this, the ordinary presumption laid down in Section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act must prevail.—Until the contrary is proved, the presumption shall be made that every negotiable instrument was made for consideration. His Lordship, continuing, said the above propositions were of course not rules of law, but he should follow them as valuable guides in examining the evidence which had been recorded in this case. The determination of the case seemed to his Lordship to depend upon the correct answers to be given to the following three questions:—I. Had the plaintiff sufficient money, and was he in a position to make the advances at the time they are alleged to have been made? 2. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, is it probable that the plaintiff would have advanced the money to the defendant? 3. Is it probable that the defendant executed the five documents in question as security for the remuneration and commission he had to pay for the procurement loan of one lakh? His Lordship dealt with these questions in their order. The plaintiff called four witnesses besides himself in support of his case; while, on the other hand, no witness was examined for the defendant except the defendant himself. After reviewing the whole of the evidence, and taking the most favourable view of it, his Lordship said he had come to the conclusion, on the first question, that the plaintiff had not affirmatively proved himself to have been possessed of the whole sum of Rs. 27,500, though it was possible, and even probable, that he was in a position to advance the greater, or at least a substantial portion of that sum, out of Benkuverbai's money, which seems to have been more or less at his disposal. On the second question, was it probable that the plaintiff should have lent the Rs. 27,500 to the defendant as alleged by him, his Lordship came to the conclusion under the circumstances mentioned, that it was extremely improbable, and that the question must be answered in the negative and against the plaintiff. His Lordship considered that the case made by the plaintiff was not only not strong, but was extremely weak and improbable, and resting on very unreliable evidence. Discussing the third question, his Lordship said the defendant's story seemed to be his own evidence. He produced no account of any kind. He was a young man of evidently weak intellect, who had only recently attained his majority. He was admitted to be an extravagant and reckless character who had led an idle and worthless, if not an immoral and vicious life, who had contracted enormous liabilities and passed a vast number of promissory notes in favour of Marwaris and other money-lenders either with or without full consideration. He evidently kept very low company and counted the scoundrel Doorgadutt among his friends. He was a man of very little knowledge and could not, from anything like good memory. His word could not of itself command any respect or deserve any credit at the hands of the court. After reviewing the defendant's evidence, his Lordship said there was nothing "a priori" improbable in it. If a loan for one lakh of rupees was to be obtained, it seemed to his Lordship far more probable that it should be obtained on the terms stated by the defendant, rather than those deposed to by the plaintiff. Further, the appearance of the 5 documents in question seemed to his lordship to be more consistent with the defendant's case than with that of the plaintiff. Considering that the conduct of both parties was more consistent with the defendant's story than with that of the plaintiff, it seemed to his Lordship that, having regard to the principles on which the court acts, so clearly explained in the observations of Farran, C. J., quoted above, his Lordship had no alternative but to hold that the plaintiff had failed to establish his claim by such evidence as, under the circumstances of the case, was necessary for him to produce; and his Lordship therefore found both the issues in the negative, and dismissed the suit with costs.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT HOG ISLAND.

THE trial of Mr. Buttonjee, the overseer, for using an explosive substance with neglect, thereby causing the death of two men, was proceeded with, on Monday last, before Mr. Brooke, the Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of Alibag. Mr. Kaikobad Rabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Balajee Ramchandra Pranjpe, Maniedar of Pen, stated he investigated the dynamite explosion at Hog Island, which took place on the 30th June. He reached the spot after an hour of the explosion. His clerk and peon went with him. He inspected the places where dynamite is alleged to have been kept and inspected the magazine. Nothing was suggested to him to be the cause of explosion from enquiries. He did not remember to have seen any pieces which he could identify to be part of the dynamite tins. In cross-examination, he admitted that it was an accident. The accused told him that a Purdasi, called Sunkersing, had the sole charge of the storeroom and dynamite. He learnt on enquiries that dynamite was kept in the storeroom while the works were going on. He never visited the place before. Narayen Govind, acting Chief Constable, said he investigated the matter on the 30th April. He went there about 2 p.m. He enquired as to the causes of the dynamite explosion, and held an inquest on the bodies. He made Panchnama on the broken building. The ground where the accident took place had two holes. A considerable number of pieces of tins were lying about. He examined the magazine. The old dynamite was all there; that is, 58 boxes. He was told that newly arrived boxes of dynamite might have been left in the storeroom. In cross-examination, he said he learnt from enquiries that deceased Sunkersing had charge of the dynamite. The building had a covering of corrugated iron sheet. Some part of it was broken into pieces. After this the enquiry was again postponed to the 1st of August for further evidence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery annual prize-distribution and dance took place in the Town Hall, last night. The hall was gaily decorated for the occasion, and in spite of the very wet and unfavourable weather, the attendance was large.

In opening the proceedings, Captain Wilson, the present Commandant of the Corps, remarked that all present were aware, he presumed, of the purpose for which they had assembled, namely, the distribution of well-merited prizes of the B. V. A. Corps, who had so successfully passed through the past season. One fact they had to deplore that evening was the absence of their worthy Commandant, Major Roughton, but they could console themselves about his temporary loss with the knowledge that he was not only thoroughly enjoying his holiday, but was saturating himself with a sound course of instruction in gunnery. Another point with which they could console themselves was that Colonel Stevens, R.A., had kindly consented to preside that evening and distribute the prizes. He would, therefore, request him to take the chair.

Lieutenant Peile, Adjutant of the Corps, read out the names of the prize-winners, who came forward in succession to receive their rewards.

The following is the list of prizes:—

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

Gunner E. G. Campbell, Warner's cup and medal, 5 spoons and 1st aggregate prize.

Corporal F. Bidwell, Club cup medal, 5 spoons and 2nd aggregate prize.

Gunner J. McCormack, 4 spoons, and 4th aggregate prize.

Gunner J. Eakin, 3 spoons and 5th aggregate prize.

Gunner A. Bond, 3 spoons and 6th aggregate prize.

Sergeant H. G. Coates, 3 spoons.

Sergeant H. G. Hyde, 2 spoons.

Sergeant-Instructor Staples, 2 spoons and 10th aggregate prize.

Gunner G. B. Harman, 2 spoons and 9th aggregate prize.

Sergeant D. A. Pinder, 1 spoon.

Gunner D. Meakins, 1 spoon.

Sergeant-Instructor J. Owens, 1 spoon.

Gunner R. Robbins, 1 spoon and 8th aggregate prize.

Gunner W. R. Pennington, 1 spoon.

Gunner G. H. Phillips, 3rd aggregate prize.

Gunner A. E. Hamilton, 1 spoon.

Gunner H. Y. Evans, 1 spoon.

Gunner N. Catchpole, 1 spoon and 7th aggregate prize.

Corporal G. Hesketh, 1 spoon.

Gunner Rhenius, Club cup medal.

CARBINE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

Sergeant H. O. Coates, 1st prize in Match I, H. E. the Governor's cup, Sergeant Coates made the highest score in Match II, but under rule 3 takes second prize, Rs. 25, presented by Messrs. Gammon and Co.

Corporal F. Bidwell, 1st prize in Match II, cup presented by Sergeant-Major J. P. Watson; 3rd prize in Match IV, Rs. 12, presented by the Sergeants' mess; and 4th prize in Match I, Rs. 10, presented by the Commander-in-Chief.

Bombardier W. R. Pennington, 1st prize in Match IV, a Spirit Decanter, presented by the Gunners of the Army and Navy Stores, and 4th prize in Match II, Rs. 10, presented by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

Gunner F. McCormack, 1st prize in Match VI, holder of Highland Challenge cup, presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co., and 1st prize, a set of gold links, presented by Messrs. C. E. Phillips and Co.; 2nd prize in Match II, Rs. 15, presented by Messrs. Rogers and Co., and the gold medal for best aggregate score, presented by Mr. F. J. Forrest.

Gunner G. V. Evans, 1st prize in Match VIII, cup presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Gunner D. Pringle, 1st prize in Match IX, Rs. 100, presented by Major G. W. Houghton.

Gunner A. J. Bond, 2nd prize in Match I, Rs. 24, presented by the Commander-in-Chief, and 3rd prize in Match VIII, Rs. 15, presented by the Non-Commissioned officers.

Gunner J. Eakin, 2nd prize in Match I, Rs. 15, presented by the Commander-in-Chief; 2nd prize in Match VIII, Rs. 25, presented by the Commissioned officers, and silver medal for second aggregate score, presented by Mr. F. J. Parrett.

Corporal G. Hesketh, 2nd prize in Match IX, Rs. 50, presented by the Gunners.

Gunner G. Campbell, 4th prize in Match VIII, Rs. 10, presented by the Non-Commissioned officers.

Gunner B. Robbins, 2nd prize in Match VI, Rs. 15, presented by Messrs. Phillimore and Co.

Bombardier F. Reid, 3rd prize in Match VI, Rs. 10, presented by Messrs. Phillimore and Co.

Sergeant D. A. Pinder, 4th prize in Match IV, Rs. 8, presented by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

Match V (literarists) 1st prize, Rs. 20, Gunner Plumer; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Gunner G. Evans.

Match VII (Garrison Nominations). 1st prize, pair of Standard Lamps, presented by Sergeant J. Marsland, won by Co-poral F. Bidwell, and specially stated by our Chief:—

2nd Prize, 1 dozen volumes of standard authors, presented by Messrs. Thacker and Co., won by Gunner J. Eakin, nominated by Mr. Temple.

3rd Prize, Plate I preserve pot, pre ented by the late Gunner W. H. Davies, won by Bombardier T. Reed, nominated by Messrs. Phillimore and Co.

Match III (open), 1st prize, the Dewar Cup, presented by Messrs. Cowie and Co., won by Lance-Corporal Boylette B. H.

2nd Prize, 3 boxes of cigars, presented by Messrs. Cowie and Co.

3rd, „ Rs. 15, „ Corpl. G. V. Evans.

4th, „ „ „ Col-Sergt. Black B. V. R.

5th, „ „ „ Col-Sergt Thomas, B. V. R.

6th, „ „ „ Vol. Beeby, B. V. R.

7th, „ „ „ Corpl. G. Hesketh, B. V. A.

8th, „ „ „ Sergeant Staples, B. V. A.

9th, „ „ „ N. Catchpole, B. V. A.

Match X, Volley-firing (open), a Cup to the officer and enlisted member of the Corps, presented by Lieutenant Cornforth's team, B. V. R.:—Lieutenant Cornforth, Colour-Sergeant H. Black, Sergeant J. Marsland, Sergeant Gall, A. Gordon, Corporal G. Marks; Lance-Corporal Murray, and Volunteers S. Beeby, J. Heindrick, and A. D'Silva.

CLASS-FIRING PRIZES.

Trained Volunteers' Competition:—Sergeant D. A. Pinder, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Corporal G. Hesketh, Rs. 25; 3rd prize, Sergeant H. G. Hyde, Rs. 15; Recruits' Course—1st prize, Gunner H. Read, Rs. 25; 2nd prize, Gunner N. Cook, Rs. 10.

SUB-DIVISIONAL CARBINE COMPETITION.

Prize: Mr. Carter's Cup and Gold and Silver medals, presented by Sergt. Pinder to the two members making the highest individual score in each Company of the section.

Won by No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—Sergeant D. A. Pinder (99); Corporal F. Bidwell (99); Gunners A. Bont (95) S. Coleman (90), and Lance-Corporal Boylette (84) total, 528 total points. Winners of the cup fifth consecutive year.

Gold Medal, Gunner N. Catchpole, 99 points.

Silver Medal, Gunner G. Campbell, 98 points.

SUB-DIVISIONAL SQUAD DRILL AND GUARD-MOUNTING COMPETITION.

Prize: The Hamilton Shield, presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Gold and Silver medals to each member of the winning team, and Silver medals to each member of the second team. (Medals presented by the officers.)

Won by No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company, Sergeant D. A. Pinder (Corporal F. Bidwell, Lance-Corporal J. F. Jones; and Gunne. s J. Eakin; N. Catchpole; A. Bond; D. C. Gillespie; C. Gawthorne; C. E. Phillimore; G. Davey; and W. D. Pringle.

2nd Team; Sergeant H. O. Coates; Corporal R. Wood; Bombardier F. White; Gunners A. Evans, R. Lamond, H. Harrison; W. H. Lynch; J. R. James; J. Millar; R. Honnor and A. E. L. M. Mann.

WHEEL GUN COMPETITION.

Sub-Divisional Competition on the 7-inch B.M.L. Gun Cup, presented by Mr. J. Wilson, and medals to each member of the winning team, and silver medals to each man of the second team. Medals presented by the officers.

Won by No. 2 sub-division, No. 1 Company:—Sergt. J. A. Geddes, Gun Captain; Gunner R. Robbins, Gun Layer; Gunner A. Gaimes, No. 2; Gunner A. Bond, No. 3; Bombardier J. J. G. Trim, No. 4; Corpl. G. D. Trayten, No. 7; Gunner E. R. Trim, No. 6; Corpl. G. D. Trayten, No. 7; Gunner R. Allan, No. 10; Gunner A. Mason, Supernumerary.

2nd Team:—Sergt. Hyde, Gun Captain; Corpl. F. Bidwell, Gun Layer; Gunner N. Thomas, No. 2; Gunner J. Eakin, No. 3; Gunner N. Catchpole, No. 4; Bombardier J. P. Allan, No. 5; Gunner A. Quinn, No. 6; Gilmore, No. 7; Gunner G. Davey, No. 8; Gunner G. W. Claridge, No. 9; Gunner C. E. Phillimore, No. 10; Gunner W. D. Pringle, Supernumerary.

GATACRE CUP INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

Cup presented by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., for service practice from the Rifle, B. M. L. Gun.

Won by No. 1 Company with the following gun team,—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Gun Captain, Gunner B. Robbins, Gun Layer; Gunner J. A. Quinn, No. 2; Gunner J. Eakin, No. 3; Gunner N. Catchpole, No. 4; Gunner A. Brimmell, No. 5; Gunner C. E. Spence, No. 6; Bombr. J. P. Allan, No. 7; Bombr. A. B. Symons, No. 8; Gilfeggis, No. 9; and Gunner G. Price, No. 10.

Captain Scott, acting as Fire Commander; Lieut. L. Penny, acted as Group Officer; and the following assisted: Range Finders; Gunners C. McDowell, G. V. Evans, and W. Melluish. Passing Rangers: Gunners G. Kelly and C. Gawthorne.

GUN LAYING COMPETITION.

Prize: A Silver Bowl, presented by Lieut. A. J. Pelle, R.A., Adjutant, won by Gunner B. Robbins.

ATTENDANCE PRIZE.

Prize: A Claret Jug, presented by Lieut. H. A. H. Payne' won by Bombardier H. Reid.

PROFICIENCY PRIZE.

For the member obtaining the highest number of marks in the Proficiency Examination for 1895-96. Prize, a gold medal presented by Messrs. Marks & Co., won by Gunner A. Wilson.

After distributing the prizes, Colonel Stevens addressing the assembly, said that it gave him much pleasure in being present that evening, and he had to congratulate their corps. He believed he was correct in saying that the corps originated in June 1887, when 67 members rolled themselves under Captain Roughton. At the end of that year the corps increased to 100, of whom 67 were efficients. In February 1891 a second battery was formed and now the strength of the corps was 230, of whom 151 were efficients. Taking into consideration the circumstance, he was of opinion that the state of things was most satisfactory. The table of attendance at drills, which was before him, also showed a similar satisfactory progress, which would appear to indicate that the members of the corps had taken to heart the advice given them by Colonel Pottinger, R.A., when the corps was first formed, namely, that according to the Volunteer regulations they were required to attend 20 drills to become efficients, and 8 more to become extra efficients, but he hoped they would not be satisfied with this, but would become double extra efficients. Colonel Stevens had inspected both companies at every kind of drills, and had seen them practice, and had had great pleasure in making a favourable report. He would conclude by reminding them of Lord Roberts remark, that the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to the members of the corps and all those who like them sacrificed their time and comfort for the patriotic object. (Applause).

Captain Wilson, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, remarked that he did not know whether they deserved all the good things that were said about them, but he believed they would at all events try to deserve them from that time forward.

The vote of thanks was passed amid loud cheers, and the hall was cleared of the chairs for dance, which was kept up to the strains of music until early morning.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 23rd July:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Bairoslalo	R. Scott Company.
Manchester	Bone.
Bellary	No. 2 E. Best, Esq.
Calcutta	No bert. Fort.
Cochin	J. M. Thomson, Manjil.
Bangalore Cantt.	Arrangement Pilot 3rd class passenger by either 11-30 ordinary or 21-30 Raichur Mail, care of Station Master, Victoria Terminus.
Calcutta	Dawanah Parsee, Killaki Office.
Madras M.	Messrs. Kaliyanaraya and Co., Kalbady Road.

SHE (coldly): "I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million of course?" He (diplomatically): "Yes—worth a million other girls." She (rapturously): "Oh Jack!" —*Melbourne Weekly Times.*

JACK.—How did you manage to lose?

TOM.—My boy, I had to. You see, Maud had backed herself with the curate for six dozen of gloves, and he's the beggar I wanted to let in.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blemish Gamilla are recommended as harmless and infallible Beautifiers. Fairy Gifts Complexion Purifier, 2s. 6d. per bottle. Gamilla Soap, 1s. per cake. Of Chemists and Perfumers, or post free from the Sole Proprietors, THE GAMILLA CO., 14, St. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE confidence of the native in European hospital treatment, it is satisfactory to note from the triennial report recently published, is increasing in Burma. In the period under review the aggregate number of patients treated in Lower Burma rose from 318,682 in 1893, to 396,468 in 1895, and in Upper Burma from 184,323 to 624,529. The improvement is especially noticeable in surgical cases, which have grown by steady increments from 294 to 808 in major cases, and from 6,842 to 10,159 in minor cases. Another and more convincing proof of the same point is that the native is actually willing to pay for the benefits received: though the subscriptions of Europeans have steadily declined, the subscriptions of natives to the Civil Surgeon's special fund of the Rangoon Hospital have nearly trebled during the last three years.

THE Commission which is charged with inquiring into the conduct of the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich opened at Lucknow on Monday. The charges having been read and a plea of "not guilty" entered, Mr. Chamier opened the case for the prosecution. Five witnesses were examined in the course of Monday, and three on Tuesday, including Mr. Ross Scott, Judge of Lucknow. The first of the eight charges has now been practically finished with.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces paid a visit to the High Court at Allahabad, after business hours, on Tuesday afternoon, and was shown over the building. That there is something still wrong with it, no one doubts, but neither the cause nor the remedy seem to be yet fully understood. His Honour, who must be entitled to rank as an expert on unsafety in houses, from the amount of attention that he has been forced to give to the subject since he arrived in the Provinces, will probably have been able to form an opinion whether the case is serious enough to call for further investigation.

THE garrison at Droth have suffered somewhat from the want of fresh meat, as cattle are scarce in Chitral owing to last year's outbreak of plague. Some enterprising Swatis have now undertaken to drive their flocks and herds over the Lowarai Pass, so the sepoys will get full meat rations.

THE list of passengers sailing by the Caledonia, remarks a contemporary, reads more like that of an April fool's joke than a genuine manifest. Here is Upper Burma from 184,323 to 624,529. The improvement is especially noticeable in surgical cases, which have grown by steady increments from 294 to 808 in major cases, and from 6,842 to 10,159 in minor cases. Another and more convincing proof of the same point is that the native is actually willing to pay for the benefits received: though the subscriptions of Europeans have steadily declined, the subscriptions of natives to the Civil Surgeon's special fund of the Rangoon Hospital have nearly trebled during the last three years.

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RVEL OF THE CENTURY!
NDER OF THE WORLD!!
HOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES
IN
ZE REPRODUCTIONS
BY
LUMIERE BROTHERS'
MATOGRAPHE.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
nts will take place as follows:—
DAY..... WATSON'S...only 7 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

and
largest and
Rampart Row,

OARDING HOUSE.—Com-
modation for professional gentlemen
at very moderate rates. Third floor open to
all sides. Hydraulic Lift working all day.
RUSSELL, 32, Hornby Road, (above Whiteaway and
Laidlaw).

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR those in need of a Temperance Drink AMRUTINE is a Non-Alcoholic and Gentle Stimulant, Re. 1-4 and 1-10 per bottle. Of all Principal Chemists.

HAM and BACON.—Fresh Consignment just unpacked. A rare opportunity for Hotels, Messes and Clubs. Ham in original cases of 1 cwt. per lb. As. 11. Bacon, in original cases of 1 cwt. per lb. As. 10½.—FEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Rs. 1,50,000, on very extensive valuable properties, situated near Bandra, on Foreshore, for one year, Interest 7 to 8 per cent. "MORTGAGE," care of this Paper.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the BEAT ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

PALOMA! PALOMA! PALOMA! the ELITE of Indian CIGARS manufactured by D. MACROPOLO the TOBACCONIST, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything about same, and Proprietor most obliging, and would not fail to recommend same to our friends as being comfortable.—J. M. HARROWELL, Kasgunj.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Strathnairn, 2,598 tons, Captain F G Canning, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BISN Co's s s Chanda, 2,032 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta (21st June) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Private Amey, wife and three children, Privates Firgie and Irvine and 55 deck. During the voyage she experienced rough and high seas, winds W S W from Mount Dilly.

THE BISN Co's s s Dumra, 754 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (22nd July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C McIver, Mr Shepherd, Mr G M Ryan, Mr E P Henderson, Mr R Tickner, Lt G Lubbock, Mr Macdonald, Dr N E Chubb, Mrs Sandiford, nurse and child, Mr Christadulo, Lt Mecpherson, Mr Hume, Sergt H Cafferey and 135 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Mikado	2293	Pickering	Hull	27-7	F Muir & Co
B	Mahammadi	1232	Hardcastle	R S Ports	8 & P S N Co	
D	Clan Gordon	1375	Stevenson	N F	F Muire	
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	27-7	F Heyer
H	Tennascrim	1660	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
L	Cuina	1466	Cowper	Calcutta	29-7	M M & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N F		Shepherd & Co
N	Raventhaler	1262	Gramberg	Hamburg	26-7	Glade & Co
O	Colaba	1108	Ferris	Rangoon	29-7	M M & Co
Q	Ras Kiba	1659	Moore			W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Budroo	Marmagoa	25-7	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Strasefurt	2087	Tample	Hamburg	25-7	J M & Co
5	Carthage	3082	De Horne	London	24-7	P & O Co
9	Kaiser-i-Hind	5027	Daniel	China	6-8	P & O S N Co
9	Werneth Hall	3207	Cooley	Genoa	24-7	Bailey
10	Naltung	2302	Wright	Calcutta	31-7	T Morrison
16	Jupitor	2199	Nailo	N F		Bombay Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nowshera	3024		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, Th. 8m. 14·9s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·9s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Chanda (s)	Packham	Calcutta, June 21.
24	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.
	Brankscme Hall (s)	Hood	Liverpool.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Jourdain	Persian Gulf.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	London, &c.
	Strathnairn (s)	Canning	Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage s, 2833, De Horne.
Brankscme Hall s, 2493, Hood.
Werneth Hall s, 2491, Cauley.
Mikado s, 2305, Pickering.
Stassfurt s, 2503, Tanyski.
Raventhaler s, 2262, Gramberg.
Kaiser-i-Hind s, 2386, Daniel.
Rohilla s, 2216, Jupiter s, 2199, Nell.
Crapscott s, 903, Cavtel.
Setos s, 1153, Jacobs.
Dean s, 958, Wilson.
Caspian s, 2318, Beard.
Strathnairn s, 2369, Cumming.
Ras Kiba s, 1659, Moore.
Vortigern s, 1992, Erasine.
Arthur Head s, 1837, Lennard.
Aston Hall, 1224, McFee.
Afghan s, 1439, Burton.
Bombay s, 2463, Robertson.
Clan Gordon s, 1375, Stevenson.
Eden Hall s, 2231, Black.
Gorsedd s, 2451, Hughes.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Clive, Finny.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, John.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, Mochamp.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.				
21	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, July 18.	
	Chancellor s	Owen	Liverpool, June 21.	
	Alcedo sp	Coults	Liverpool, April 2.	

DEPARTURE.
July 21.—Steamer Ethiopia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
22	Palitana s	Nagapatam.	
	Maltby s	Tyne.	
	Camorta s	Rangoon.	

DEPARTURES.

July.		
20	Meanatchy s	Rangoon.
	Chindwara s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—5 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Brankcome Hall s—11 cases medicine, Heerji Mooljі and Co; 10 cases provisions, A M Soldier; 93 cases beer, D Cowasji.
FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—2 cases liquors, Croft Mody and Co.
Carthage s—83 cases oilmenstores, &c, Budroodin Nazarally; 28 cases provisions, Phillips and Co; 132 cases provision, S H Subedar; 120 barrels lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil Co.
FROM HULL.
Mikado s—24 cases straw boards, H S Narielwala; 21 bales printing papers, M A M Shamsfally.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—1 qr-cask, rectified spirit, M P Baria.
Bhopal s—6 hogsheads rectified spirit, Khimjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Raventhaler s—16 cases glassware, Khatow Keshav; 23 cases glassware, M Ebrahim and Co; 13 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Giava s—3 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM GENOA.
Giava s—13 cases provisions, A M Soldier.
FROM NEW YORK.
Branksome Hall s—37 cases clocks, C Chhaganlal; 26 cases clocks, M Kamalsee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Werneth Hall s—70 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 3 bales hemp, Dattatria Balcrishna and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Raventhaler s—320 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co.
Stassfurt s—60 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Werneth Hall s—714 cwt castorseed, Halli Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
Werneth Hall s—3,004 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Thomas and Co.
Jupiter s—10 tons o d iron, Essajee Tajbhoy; 21 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy; 250 tons old iron, C Boggiano.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Culna s—100 bales cotton, Pherozo C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.
Bigg-Wither, Lt-Col, Bengal, P W D, on retirement, from Calcutta.
Ogilvie, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Quetta.
Litcas, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Trans, on leave, from Mhow.

JULY 24.
Gough, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lawrence, Capt, Bengal, 1st E Surrey Regt, on leave, from Agra.
Barton, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Sherwood, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Bowles, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Darjeeling.
Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Deesa.
Servante, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Tod-Mercer, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Ellis, Brig-Genl, Punjab, Comdg Lahore Dist, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Western, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Jullundur.
Bedcock, Lt, Punjab, 5th Gurkhas, on leave, from Abbottabad
Wyatt, Surgs-Major, Bo, A M S, on det, from Kirkee.
Canty, Major, 14th Bo I, on leave, from Deesa.
Stevens, Major, Ms, A A G, on leave, from Bangalore.
Lowndes, Capt, A D C to H E the Governor, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.
Gorges, Lt, Bengal 2nd Manchester, on leave, to England.
Cavley, Major, Bengal 43rd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Hutchinson, Lt Col, Bengal 3rd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Wynne, Lt, Bengal 2nd Manchester, on leave, to England.
Gough, Capt, Bengal 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Lawrence, Capt, 1st E Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.
Sherwood, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Barton, Major, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Bowles, Major, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Brig Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lt, Bengal I V B C, on leave, to England.
Bigg-Wither, Lt Col Bengal P W D, on retirement, to England.
Tod-Mercer, Lt Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Sergeant, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Harvey, 2nd Lt, Punjab, the Black Watch, on leave, to England.
Spencer, Surg Col, Punjab I M S, on leave, to England.
Pechin Capt, Punjab, E Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.
Traill Capt, Punjab Bedford Regt, on leave, to England.
Pollock, Major, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Chapman, Lt, Punjab, No 6 M Battery, on leave, to England.
Elles, Brig-Genl, Punjab, Comdg Lahore Dist, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Surg-Col, Punjab, P M O, on leave, to England.
Bedcock, Lt, Punjab, 5th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Williams, Vety-Lt, Punjab, A V D, on leave to England.
Western, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Fasken, Major, Punjab, 2nd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Crumby, Gore, Major, Punjab, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Tandy, Col, Bo Staff, on leave, to England.
Jones, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, from leave, to Mhow.
Canty, Major, Bo, 14th B I, on leave, to England.
Grant, Major, Bo, D A G for M, on leave, to England.
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo Inspector Army Signalling, on leave, to England.
Ogilvie, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Kolawala, Surg-Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Stevens, Lt, Ms 21st Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Lowndes, Major, A D C to H E the Governor, on leave, to England.
Stevens, Major, Ms, A A G, on leave, to England.
Gosset, Major-Genl, Bo, for embarkation, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th July, 1896.
1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Headquarters on Wednesday next the 29th instant at 6 p.m.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be Tent-pegging and lunkie practices at the Cooperage (7 a.m.) to-day (Saturday) until further orders.
2. The shooting at the Colaba Range to-day is postponed owing to the heavy rains.
By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1896.

Full Moon.....July 8th, 10h. 36'4m. p.m.
Sat. 25—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C.; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Army and Navy C. S.; 13 V. Rifles vs. Royal Artillery; and Parsee Gymkhanas vs. R. E. and G. I. R.—M. C. Cannonographs, Watson's Hotel, 8 p.m.; Mr. Carl S. Gunnery, at the Esplanade Hotel, 9-30 p.m.—F. and C. S. s. Sutlej, with English mails of 10th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 6-57 p.m.; High water 6-12m.; Low water 5-7m., 6-12m.
Sun. 26—8th Sunday after Trinity.—Cricket: Parsee Gymkhana vs. John Bright; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet and Persian vs. Young Zoroastrian—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 6-57 p.m.; Highwater 6-3m., 6-28s.; Low water 5-10m., 6-18s.
Mon. 27—M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.—Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 6-57 p.m.; High water 0-42m., 1-1s.; Low water 6-28m., 7-21s.
Tues. 28—Meeting of Greaves Cotton and Co.'s, six Mills, 4 to 5-30 p.m.—Dest ion of Marine Court of Enquiry, 11 a.m.—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 6-55 p.m.; High water 1-23m., 1-35s.; Low water 7-3m., 7-52s.
Wed. 29—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Gymkhana Mud Sports.—Orient Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.'s meeting, 2-30 p.m.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Willingdon Club.—Temperance Conference at the Anthropological Society of Bombay, 8 p.m.—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 6-54 p.m.; High water 2-3m., 2-17s.; Low water 8-3m., 8-42s.
Thurs. 30—Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-56 a.m.; Sunset 6-52 p.m.; High water 2-42m., 2-54s.; Low water 8-39m., 9-16s.
Fri. 31—Meeting of the Municipal Improvement Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-56 a.m.; Sunset 6-51 p.m.; High water 3-19m., 3-31s.; Low water 9-13m., 9-50s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE Indian Council made extra allotments of Bills yesterday to the amount of 2½ lakhs in Bombay, at 1s. 2 7-32d. to 9-32d. and 5 lakhs on Calcutta, at the same rates, the higher of which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India yesterday remained at 1s. 2 1-16d.

The English and French funds were unchanged yesterday, at 113⅛ for Consols in London, and 101¼ for Rentes in Paris; Paris Exchange on London being also unaltered. Indian Sterling Loan and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London at 103½, and £54½, respectively. The price of Bar Silver remained at 31½d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was still worth 68 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London half a centime lower at 4·88¼ dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper in London was £51 higher, at £57 per ton.

No change in the Reserve of the Bank of England at 59 per cent. of the Liabilities is disclosed by the weekly Returns issued yesterday. The Bank rate remained nominally at 3 per cent.; and the market rates of discount were still 5-8 per cent. for short London Bills, and ½ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36s. sellers, per 416 lbs., shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 31½. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment to Dunkirk, market steady.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 13-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for July deliveries, and 3 29-64d. for November-December. The market closed firm last evening; and Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales summing up 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. The day's Reports were *nil*.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, say to 7 3-16 cents per lb; but Futures were unchanged at 6·37 cents for September, and 6·34 for December.

Next to nothing has been done to-day in our local Cotton market by exporters who have bought only 200 bales each of Dholleras, at Rs. 175, and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 173. The Mills, however, have taken 1,100 bales, consisting of 250 Bengal, at Rs. 152-60; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 187; and Julgaum, at Rs. 183; 150 each of Rampore, at Rs. 183½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 168; 100 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 186; and 50 Wards, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,981 bales.
Wheat	3,729 cwts.
Linseed	1,060 „
Rapeseed	3,093 „
Castorseed	7,027 „
Rice	3,180 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and the market is very quiet in tone, with no fresh business to speak of passing.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates there was a small business done during the day, and we close with a rather quiet feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1/50⅛	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at enhanced rates, 109 7-8 having been quoted to the close for 3½ per Cents for cash; 109½ for the coming settlement, and 109 7-16 for the August account. In the new 3 per Cents, 104 has been quoted.

SHARES.—A moderate amount of business has again been reported in this market in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, the movement in prices having been more in buyers' than in sellers' favour at our revised quotations. In Press and Miscellaneous Shares there has been little or nothing doing and prices generally are unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)
For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K. Postponed Long Causes.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vaziribhi—Khunderao and S.
For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.
379-91—Khunderao and Shivram Gunpat—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.
Postponed Long Causes.
321-1894-93—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Ticayet Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindraljee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.
473-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas J Peace.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panchia Gowan and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Consent Decree.
495-95—Pestonjee R and K—Deepchand Chandmal vs Amichand Panalal—Ardaseer H and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
103-96—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raojee and others—In person—Part heard.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
472-93—Himalai and M—Saudas Chilaram vs Ashimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.
123-93—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Mograj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.
128-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chutjioomal Dowkaramdas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
476-93—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.
428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.
106-95—Daphtary and F—Narrotumdas Kandas vs Sacoobai—M N Sakletwalla.
421-95—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs D

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the House of Commons.

A GOLDITE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 24.

The Committee of the Goldite Democrats have resolved to hold a convention at the beginning of September to adopt a Platform and nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELES.

BULAWAYO, JULY 23.

Major Laing's Column, which is operating in the Matoppo Hills, was, on Monday, attacked whilst in laager and a hot fight ensued.

The Matabeles were defeated with a loss of ninety in killed.

The loss on the British side was four whites and twenty-five Friendlies killed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the home ward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND HOME GOVERNMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Very voluminous extracts are published for general information containing full correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Government relating to the incidence of the cost of the Indian troops when employed out of India from August 4th, 1882, to June 30th, 1896. The entire correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, between Lord Elgin and Lord George Hamilton is published at length. After stating, in conclusion, that the Lords Commissioners, of the Treasury agree that the revenue of India shall continue to bear until the end of the current calendar year the ordinary charges of the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 5th Bombay Infantry, the 28th Punjab Infantry, the 35th Sikhs, and the Madras Sappers, and that his Lordship is also willing that the ordinary charges of any ships of the Indian Marine employed shall continue to be borne by the Indian revenue, godly concludes by promising a further official letter on the subject of the distribution of the charges between the Imperial Government and India in certain cases analogous to that of the proposed despatch of the Indian troops to Africa at an early date.

AFFILIATION OF THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE.

The Maharajah's College, Jeypur, is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

POSTAL RETURNS.

The number of all classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post offices in India from the 1st August 1895 to date, is 194,059,328.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Major-General Maitland has completed the first stages of his work in Simla, in connection with the Lyall Committee's recommendations.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. F. Whymper, Deputy Postmaster-General, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Goodburn officiates.

Mr. Marshall, Government Examiner of Accounts, officiates, vice Mr. Levett Yeates.

Mr. W. Short, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, receives an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. W. Inglis, Public Works Department, is appointed Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Captain de Lisle receives officiates as Additional Agent, Eastern Rajputana.

Owing to the return of Mr. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, from leave, Messrs. Thomas and Dickinson revert.

Mr. C. Bird is permitted to retire from the Civil Service.

Mr. T. Richardson, Civil Service, has been granted privilege leave to England.

Commissariat Department—The following officers receive promotion:—Captain Wickham, Cave, and Matthias, and Lieutenant Babcock, vice Lieut.-Colonel Radcliffe, retired.

Lieutenant Lawrence Archer is appointed to the Ordnance Department.

Mr. J. Puttock is appointed Agent for Government Consignments, vice Crozier, deceased.

Admission to Staff Corps:—Messrs. A. O'Brien, J. Angelo, and P. Home.

Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Owen Welch.

Colonel W. Hoskins is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Swanson, Captain T. Grant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe are permitted to retire from the Service.

The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major H. Deane, Captains Parsons, Fendon, Maxwell, Cronin, Green, Elliott, Crawley, Fleming, Daly, Stratton, Pinhey, and Ramsay, having been 10 years absent from military duty.

Mr. T. Buddulph, Deputy Auditor-General, is placed on special duty under the Finance Department.

Captain Jocelyn Shaw is granted the rank of Major.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, R.A., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers of the Accounts Department receive promotion:—Mr. Stuart, Major Hoskyn, Messrs. Connolly, Sweetenham, Ryan, French, and Dover.

THE BARODA OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

• THE APPEAL.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 24.

Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, was busy the whole of yesterday, hearing the Baroda Opium appeal. Mr. Branson, on behalf of the accused, addressed the court at great length. He said the court had no jurisdiction to try the case; and that much irrelevant matter had been introduced in the case, and added that the evidence for the prosecution was most irreliable.

Mr. Little, Government solicitor, who appeared in support of the conviction, then addressed the court. He said Captain C. A. Brown's judgment was sound. The case was detected within his jurisdiction, and there was nothing improbable in the story told by the prosecution. There were no serious contradictions in evidence. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom, wrote on the evening of the 3rd February last, to Captain Cox, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Baroda, that he (Mr. Rustom) was to get the manuals of opium from the accused that night, and which he afterwards got. He said the accused and his pleader could have had only one motive in going to the Assistant Collector's private room in the Customs Office, and that was to bribe the Assistant Collector.

In reply to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Little stated that the officers of the Opium Department were not able to arrest Manecklal for a long time, because he remained in Baroda, and the State officials declined surrender him. He added that Captain Brown was asked to issue a warrant, but he did not do so, because the accused was at the time living in the Baroda city.

The Judge said he would give judgment during course of next week.

THE POONA REVOLVER CLUB.

POONA, JULY 24.

The Poona District Revolver Club Cup competition for team matches, open to teams of eight of any rank from any regiment, was held last month. The conditions of the match were: Four to shoot with revolver; four with rifle. Distances—for revolver 50 yards, and rifle 200 yards. Six teams competed. The match was won by the Royal Irish Rifles with a total score of 2125, out of a possible 2400, who won a prize of Rs. 150. They made the following scores: In revolver 1013; and rifle 112. The following are the scores of the other teams:—Second Bombay Grenadiers record 2144—1110 with the revolver, and 1034 with rifle. 19th Bombay Infantry—1110 with rifle, 1034 with revolver. 28th Pioneers—1109 with revolver, and 1033 with rifle. 9th Bombay Infantry—999 with revolver, and 1109 with rifle. Second Bombay Lancers—998 with revolver, and 1077 with rifle.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GUARD WEBB DISMISSED.

Guard Webb, of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who was charged with tampering with a parcel at Dharwar, was acquitted by the Police Courts.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Prevost-Deane has been transferred from No. 5 Company Southern Division to the 26th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Captain Stockdale, on promotion to that rank from the 26th Field Battery, has been posted to No. 5 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Simp on has been transferred from No. 6 Company Southern Division to the 36th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major Seymour, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 16th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service twenty-first year commenced 10th September 1895).

The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Keane, Commissariat Transport Department, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Captain (temporary Major) Tulloch, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 24th Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service sixteenth year commenced 11th August 1895).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Bridges, 26th Field Battery, 6 months, medical certificate, out of India. Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Jones, 12 months, medical certificate, out of India.

The undermentioned have been granted extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Indian Medical Service:—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, M.D., to the 10th August 1896, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Major Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, 4 months, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, 3 months, medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Parker, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, 3 months, medical certificate.

In Bombay Command Order No. 349 of 10th instant, referring to Captain Wilson, for "Mussooree and Chakrata," substitute "Cashmere."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 24.

The steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been easier.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-4
Bar Silver	31½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion £48 300,000; increase, £100,000; Public Deposits, £7,700,000; increase, £700,000; Other Deposits, £35,700,000; decrease, £700,000; Other Securities, £23,700,000; decrease, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £36,500,000; decrease, £1,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia, which left the Bombay harbour, yesterday afternoon, carried away a very large number of passengers to Europe. Although it had been raining heavily during the afternoon, the passengers' pavilion at the Ballard Pier was crowded to excess by the passengers and their friends and admirers. Floral presentations were numerous. Amongst those who proceeded by the vessel to Europe were Sir Charles Ollivant, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, and Miss Ollivant; Colonel J. M. Hunter, Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Kolahpore, and Mrs. Wray; Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, Governor-General's Agent at Baroda; Major-General H. C. Lewis, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India; Mr. F. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons; Colonel E. E. Greig; Mrs. H. Beverley, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Beverley, a judge of the Calcutta High Court; Colonel H. H. Hughes Hallett, Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, C.P.; Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg and Mrs. Hogg; Colonel H. C. E. Lucas, Chief Commissariat Officer, Karachi; Brigadier-General F. R. Ellis; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate; Lady Muriel Brown; Major-General Gossett, C. B., Commanding the Bangalore District, and Mrs. Gossett; Mrs. Phythian, widow of the late Mr. Phythian, of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay; Mr. M. H. Starling, barrister-at-law, late Clerk to the Crown; Mr. H. J. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway; Colonel W. Lock; Colonel H. S. Tandy; Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Home Secretary; and others. About 3 o'clock, Sir Charles Ollivant drove to the Pier Head, where on alighting he was met by the Heir-apparent of Morvi. Mr. Kawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr. W. Pearson, of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Damodhur Tapidas, and others. The Heir-apparent of Morvi and several others decorated Sir Charles with floral wreaths and presented him with bouquets. Colonel J. M. Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar, also received similar compliments. Major and Mrs. Wray were received under the pavilion by numerous Native gentlemen, including the Chief of Jumkhandi, Messrs. Oomer Jamal, Shivji Nathoo, Haji Ebrahim Abdul Vahid, and others. The Chief of Jumkhandi garlanded Major and Mrs. Wray, and presented them with bouquets; which compliments they cordially acknowledged. Colonel N. C. Martelli was met at the bunder by Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jussabhoy and Mr. B. B. Vitale. Mr. M. H. Starling walked to the Pier Head in company of a nurse, belonging to the St. George's Hospital. Mr. Starling was so weak that he had to be supported while getting down the steps of the Pier Head and embarking on board the P. and O. steam-launch.

THE FORGING OF A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Further inquiries made by the Bombay police have resulted in our learning that the five prisoners, who were released from the jails on Monday last, were released under a fabricated order from Government, which was conveyed through the post, with some other documents, to the Superintendent of the House of Correction, as an order covering the release of five prisoners. As one of the five prisoners was in the Common Jail, the Superintendent of the House of Correction, after releasing the four prisoners confined in his jail, despatched the order to the Superintendent of the Common Jail, who released the prisoner, referred to in the order, from his jail. We understand that two of the prisoners, Gunash Shunker Dravid and Ramchunder Shunker Dravid, left Bombay for Poona on the same day they were released from the jail, by the afternoon train, and after visiting their friends and relations, they returned to Bombay. They visited the theatre on Wednesday night, and were arrested on Thursday, about noon, in consequence of an information received from the Government. Two of the other prisoners were arrested on the same day in the native city. It is rumored that the Dravid brothers forged a cheque for a large amount, and they contemplated presenting it to one of the banks. However, enquiries at the banks have resulted in our learning that the Commissioner of Police has already addressed a circular to each of the banks, warning them to be on their guard, and be careful for any native presenting a cheque for a large amount; but up to the present no such cheque has been presented. The order for the release of the prisoners coming by the post in cover addressed from the Secretariat, and it is supposed that some clerks in the Secretariat must be in collusion with the forger of the order which procured the release of the prisoners. The police are still reticent, and are continuing their inquiries, but we hope to be able to throw further light upon this matter in a short time.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Friday's observations:—Pressure has fallen briskly in Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, and the depression yesterday in North Orissa has advanced rapidly westwards into the Central Provinces, and was, at 8 a.m., to-day, central to north of Nagpur. Strong winds and overcast skies obtain in the West Coast districts, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces. Moderate rain has fallen in the West Coast districts, and heavy rain in the Central Provinces. Raipur reports seven inches; Nagpur, four; Seoni and Pachmarhi three; Chanda, Goa, Cochin, Calicut, and Hoshangabad two; and Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri, Bombay, and Belgaum one inch. Pressure has increased briskly in Bengal, but a shallow depression with feeble cyclonic circulation is shown to-day in north-west angle. Strong winds continue in the Bay, and general rain has fallen in Burma, heavy in coast districts, and light moderate in the interior. Yamethin reports one inch, and Minbu half-an-inch. Light variable airs obtain in the Gangetic Plain, and the skies have partially cleared, and practically no rain has fallen in the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, and Rajputana.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

Report says that the wedding of H. R. H. the Princess Maud of Wales will be carried out on the same lines as her elder sister's, except that more room will be made for the procession and for on-lookers. Practice makes perfect. One must have time and many daughters to learn proficiency in marrying or giving in marriage. Few of us, while the single wife or husband system is in vogue, or until divorce is made easy, can hope to acquire that facility which, in getting married, as in everything else, comes of constant practice. We must pick up our knowledge of how such things are done anyhow from manuals of modes and manners, or from the awful examples of our neighbours. And gentle or simple, we do pick up such a very slight smattering of the etiquette of marriage, that we make a very poor show when we are put through our paces. At no other ceremony of civilization is it possible to put in so many *mesquin quart d'heures* as at a wedding. If bride and bridegroom, best man and best maid's lips were unsealed, what lively reading a diary of wedding-day disasters would be for the world!

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If any wedding goes off without *contr etemps* the royal Princess's should, for the court has not been allowed to get rusty in the etiquette of such occasions owing to the very ample supply of England's royal grand-daughters. Nearly every season closes with the giving away of a prince or princess. So much so, that trade looks for it, and like Pears' baby is not happy till it gets it. The shops now are very busy with preparations for the trousseau, the orders for which have been very widely distributed through the most fashionable London ware-rooms. It is a little difficult to please everyone on such an occasion. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland would like a little notice and encouragement of their industries, but their wares have not been directly used or commissioned, except a trifling order to the Distressed Irish Ladies' Society for some lawn handkerchiefs and a lace collar.

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Princess Maud, however, has gone to the English weavers at Spitalfields for the material of her wedding dress. It is exquisite ivory satin, so rich and thick that it would stand alone before the altar without any princess for lining. The description of all wedding dresses reads very much the same; but this is unique. The train, four and a-half yards long, forms part of the skirt, which has a border of double chiffon ruching set here and there with sprays of orange blossom, myrtle, and jessamine. The bodice is cut low, according to the fashion for royal weddings, and is composed of bands of fold satin, drawn in at the waist by a belt of brilliants and silver sequins. The sleeves are short with full puffs, intersected by trails of orange blossom and jessamine. The bridal veil will not hide the bride's face. This is her Majesty the Queen's pleasure. The bridal bouquet will, according to custom, contain some leaves from the myrtle tree which grew out of a sprig taken from her Majesty's own wedding posey.

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The bride of the present day has not any gruesome feeling about including black frocks in her wedding trousseaux. Princess Maud boldly faces the certainty that she will sooner or later have to make a show of mitigated grief for some of her countless royal kith and kin. So she has bought pretty black, and black and white frocks for any emergency. The majority of her dresses are, however, dainty and ethereal looking as is the fashion of the moment. Grass lawn, English manufactured, is the material of several summer frocks, relieved with embroidery and ribbon of a bright contrasting colour. One has a front of blue chiffon, and a deep belt of blue shot silk. Another dress is mauve and pink shot glace silk—with a bodice trimming of lace embroidered in jewels that repeat the iridescent colour of the silk.

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Cycling costumes are not forgotten. One built by a specialist is the ideal English wheelwoman's dress. It is made of fawn Venetian cloth lined with silk serge, and is fitted with little pockets in the hem that may at a moment's notice be filled with shot when high winds make an extra heavy skirt desirable. Another maker supplies the princess's yachting dress of dark blue serge with a reefer double-breasted coat, fastened with six large smoked pearl buttons. Of tea gowns and morning *negligee* the princess has an exquisite assortment in all shades and fabrics. One made of cream volonne, with bands trimmed with gold is somewhat classic in design. The neck is cut square, and edged with a trimming of brilliants and sequins. Another tea gown is yellow moire velvet with a front of soft silk muslin over a yellow ground-work. The trimming is silver sequins. Yet another tea gown is pink crimped silk muslin with a train falling from the shoulders a la Watteau.

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But it would take a world of words to go through the items of a royal trousseau. To be an English princess is to have every thing to your heart's desire, myriads of gloves, boots, ruffles, sunshades, piles of silk underwear, varieties of gowns for morning, noon, and night, scarves, capes, jackets of every description, mantles of fur that make the Russian markets scarce of sable, hats and bonnets enough to stock a city. It makes poor, plodding everyday folk open their eyes with wonder, and perhaps a little envy, to realize all this plenty, this total immunity from such troubles of life as the wear and tear of gloves and the inelasticity of pin-money.

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A great groan is rising up from every trade in creation that business is being ruined by the cycle. Booksellers say men wheel in the evenings instead of reading, tobacconists find that cycling does not encourage men to smoke, public houses are empty because man must keep cool heads to ride, tailors' shops are being closed because cycles spare men's best clothes, shoemakers are in despair because pedalling fails to wear shoe leather out. It is a desperate state of affairs—all the more hopeless because one cannot find fault with the result. There is nothing to frighten the world in the fact that men won't read, smoke, drink, wear their best clothes, kick out their heels and toes—unless for the sake of trade. And if trade is slack in shoe leather, why should not the manufacturers take up another line—for instance cycles. There must be unlimited money in cycles.

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A lady doctor, Miss Crosfield, M.D., who has a large practice in London, lectured recently at the Royal Institution, on "Cycling for women." There was a large audience to hear her, among the number several cyclists. Miss Crosfield is an advocate for the use of the cycle—but, both for men and women, reasonably and in moderation. "It is no longer," she said, "a question whether women shall cycle or not; we do cycle and we are going to cycle." But several questions remain. How long shall we cycle, and how much? What dress shall we wear? How does it affect women now, and how will it affect future generations? So far the lecturer said the effect was good, and is likely to continue so. "But there are two watchwords," continued Miss Crosfield, "moderation and common-sense. Any real objections that have been raised have arisen from disregard of these two essentials.

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"I know that it is good for women," said Doctor Crosfield to her audience, "because I have proved it. I could give several instances in which I have recommended it to patients with the most happy results. For lassitude and nerves and overwork, its curative powers are marvellous. It is a wonderful cosmetic, removing unsightly spots. In cases of ill-health, however, it must be used with the strictest moderation and under medical advice. Twenty minutes or half-an-hour is long enough at first for delicate subjects. With women physically sound the case is different. There are some perfectly sound women, I rejoice to believe, though I must say they do not often come my way. But even these must exercise moderation and common-sense if they do not wish to bring discredit on bicycling. For every one who overdoes it, there are twenty opponents ready to start up and say: 'I told how it would be, cycling is not suitable for women.'"

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As regards cycling dress, Miss Crosfield, M.D., says little that is new. "Corsets," she says, "should be avoided, especially those with busks." Those of us, however, who incline towards stoutness, should wear some substitute—for we should endeavour to look our best on our machines. Shoes should be wider than those ordinarily used for walking. The toes require ample room if the 'claw and thrust' movement, so necessary for proper pedalling, is to be maintained. As to the much-talked-of 'rationals' even for comfort, I prefer a well-made skirt to baggy 'rationals.' But only one skirt should be worn. If I were to discard the skirt I should make no compromise, but unblushingly adopt the tight knickers with long coat down to the knees.

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"The hat should fit firmly on the head. How often do we see a rider as she turns a corner clutch wildly at her hat while she is herself, perhaps, in imminent danger from a passing vehicle. Then as to food it should consist of a fair amount of meat and vegetables. Starchy food should be avoided, and new bread, pastry or alcohol. The best things to take on tour are plain chocolate and biscuits. No one should ride on an empty stomach, nor directly after a meal. Avoid 'pounding' up hills. If the breath begins to fail dismount at once."

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Finally, Miss Crosfield says that within well-defined limits cycling is suited to all—to the married, to the single, to the head or hand worker, to the woman of leisure, whose exercise has hitherto been a short walk or a little carriage exercise. From a moral no less than a physical aspect, cycling has a great future before it. It helps to lift woman out of the narrow routine to which she has been confined. To those brought up in a carefully guarded way it brings additional courage, foresight, nerve. To those who work it brings relief and recreation. To all it brings health and life, if enjoyed with discretion and with common-sense.

THE LAMA DANCE AT HEMIS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THIKTSE, NEAR LEH, LADAKH, JUNE 28.

Hemis is a large Buddhist Monastery or Gompa, near Leh, the largest and richest indeed in Western or Little Thibet. Three years ago probably the name of Hemis was known to very few Europeans outside the circle of members of the British Government and Political Department who were responsible for the good government of Ladakh, and the ranks of sportsmen who had pursued their hobby in that part of the world. Now it is farther known to readers of Dr. Waddell's book on Buddhism, and still more widely known by its having been the scene of Notovitch's bogus find of a "Thibetan Life of Christ," which created such a sensation in the learned world some two or three years ago. Still ideas concerning Hemis are probably of the vaguest, even among those who are not unacquainted with its name; and as it really is a very interesting place, and the scene every summer of a very interesting ceremony. Perhaps a short account of both from the pen of an English traveller who was present at the annual festival this year may not be unwelcome to readers who like to read about out-of-the-way people and places.

And Hemis is a long distance, out of most people's way. It is two marches up the Indus Valley from Leto; and Leto is sixteen long marches from Srinagar in Kashmir; and Srinagar is nearly 200 miles up the Jhelum Valley from Rawal Pindi and the railway. Up the beautiful Sind Valley (known to most visitors to Kashmir) you go, and over the Zogi Pass of ill-repute; then up one valley and down another—bare arid valleys, which support a scanty population in small scattered villages by the labour of artificial irrigation, for you have bidden a long farewell to spontaneous fertility on the southern slopes of the Zogi La—until you reach the Indus, and then you ascend the Upper Indus Valley for nearly 50 miles more before you arrive in Leh. Long before reaching Leh, however, you enter the Buddhist country, and from the time that your journey lies among chortens and munis and gompas, and the simple good-natured Thibetan folk, it acquires a charm and a picturesqueness and an interest not to be imparted in a few lines. There is no time to describes Molbek, and Lamayuru, and Basgo, nor even Leh; but we must hasten on to Hemis, without lingering to glance at the quaint fantastic gompas and chotans of Shag and Trikse on the way—which is the more to be regretted, as Hemis, although the principal gompa of the country, and picturesque and interesting as it is, is not built in the usual style of a Thibetan Buddhist monastery, and therefore lacks the especial and fascinating charm which, to the artist eye at least, lurks more or less in all the others. A Thibetan gompa is almost always erected on the top of a rock, of some ragged craggy barren eminence, such as abound in this mountain country; and its quaint white and red lamas' houses nestle among trees, and under perpendicular, almost overhanging, grey rocks. It is, however, built on steeply sloping ground, and its irregular buildings piled one above another by no means escape the prevailing Thibetan Buddhist character of grotesqueness, which is heightened by the streamers and yaks' tails and other fantastic adornments flying from poles at various angles of its flat roof, the multiplication of which is no doubt due to its sheltered position. When the sun is shining on it, and the wind blowing, the clouds of dust which rise from the pile of buildings give it almost the appearance of being on fire.

Hemis is a very wealthy establishment, and has every appearance of being so. It was founded some five centuries ago by one Staktan. It possesses an Incarnation of Buddha, the present one being quite a young man, an abbot, and a temporal head, or Chukzod; and it accommodates some five hundred lamas, though I understand that only about three hundred are in residence there at present. They belong to the sect known as the Red Lamas, those of Lhasa being of the yellow or reformed sect. A little way below the monastery is a rough stone-building in the style of the common peasant dwellings of the country, and here live the women connected with the establishment, the wives of the lay monks and the female servants—the true lamas being celibate. All around the great monastery are cells and small buildings perched in true lama style on steep rocks, and also among and chortens galore. And some two or three miles up the gorge above Hemis is the smaller gompa of Kothung, built in a savage secluded spot on a precipitous ledge of rock, where not only no European, but even no native of the country, unless a good Buddhist, is permitted to set foot; so that if the parent institution is somewhat lax, its laxity may be held as in some degree atoned for by the sanctity of this total immunity from such troubles of life as the wear and tear of gloves and the inelasticity of pin-money.

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The history of the annual Lama Dance, so far as I could learn, is lost in obscurity, but it is an old institution, and apparently a popular one, for not only lamas, but the country people, both man and women, rich and poor, come flocking from as many as six or seven or eight marches from Leh in every direction. The babies came too, and their behaviour contrasted most favourably with what the behaviour of the British baby would have been under the same circumstances. During all the two-days' festival I never heard a baby cry; and what with the noise and the heat, and the long waiting in one place and position, one would have thought they had enough to cry about—at least certainly the British baby would have found plenty. But the grown-up crowd also was as orderly and good humoured a throng as one would wish to meet anywhere.

This great difficulty in the way of giving a full account of the performance lies in the inaccessibility of the lamas, who are all Thibetan and while the natives, accustomed to contact with Europeans, and speaking Hindustani, who are open to questioning, are laymen, "paltry lay fellows," as Ingoldsby hath it, and can tell very little of its "true inwardness." I will do my best, however, to give an intelligible de[illegible] according to the [illegible] quarter and anon [illegible] scription of the ceremony, beauty than [illegible] information I received from one [illegible] ber, which, although much more [illegible] I could wish, will save the story from being quite like the conventional report of a ball, a mere catalogue of dresses and dances.

The festival celebrated this year was a particularly grand one, such as recurs only once in twelve years. It was held in special honour of a saint, named Clovanpodmsjangnes, whose picture, painted in Chinese style on a silk curtain nearly 30 feet long, and only exhibited on these decennial occasions, being on one side of the court where the dance took place, was an object of pooja to many of the people. The dancing was accompanied by the Thibetan lama music, which, though it ignores all the canons of harmony and thorough bass, is nevertheless wonderfully weird and fascinating. The orchestra consisted of 14 instruments, viz., 4 horns or straight trumpets (2 fully 10ft. long and some 6ft. of copper, ornamented with brass, and 2 small ones, made, I believe, of wood and adorned with metal-work and turquoises), 6 drums, 2 pairs of brass cymbals, a bell, and a rattle.

The morning performance began on the first day at 10 o'clock, and lasted till 12. It consisted of three parts. The first was the Dance of the Priests of the pre-Buddhist age. They were thirteen in number, and wore no masks; but were arrayed, like the majority of the subsequent dancers, in loose silk robes of various colous, with wide hanging sleeves, and square silk aprons with different coloured borders. They had on their heads conical hats, surmounted by death's heads apparently in cardboard, and with long striped silk veils depending from the back and held in below the waist by a sort of sash, and they had flat white death's heads on their breasts. They danced in a circle round and round the court, and then retired. After them came what was perhaps the dance of the Warriors. There were sixteen of these, and they wore small gilt or brazen masks of human form, and a kind of crown on the head, and each held in his hands a bell and a rattle, to the music of which accompanied by chanting they danced slowly round the courtyard, the band joining in afterwards with acceleration of pace, and then withdrew. The third part was a long play in honour of Clovanpodmsjangnes, in which some fifty lamas took part. One figure, in an enormous but not malignant-looking mask, represented the same, another figure the Demon King, and various demons and heroes, and figures representing past Abbots of the monastery danced before them, some to the accompaniment of their own drums or bells and rattles and chanting, others to that of the orchestra. The figures representing demons wore huge and hideous masks; those representing the Abbots wore the usual lama garb with the addition of red mitres and yellow silk aprons. What was very perplexing to the observer who wished to understand the meaning of the play was that, whereas it was stated by a native, who seemed well-informed, to be in honour of the great saint, who appeared from the dead once in twelve years and received reverences and offerings, yet the Demon King appeared to be the recipient of equal, if not greater, honours, for he occupied the central seat under an umbrella-shaped canopy, while the saint sat beside him on his left hand. The play was greatly protracted, and after it was finished an interval of two hours followed until 2 o'clock, when the dancing began again. The afternoon performance also consisted of three plays, the first of which was apparently a prelude to the third, which was the grand piece of the day and lasted an hour and a-half, while the middle one was a solemn sacerdotal ceremony interpolated. Special details for the sake of brevity, the first and third parts formed a historical drama having reference to Langdarma, an ancient king of Thibet, who persecuted the Buddhist priest and tried to exterminate Buddhism from his dominions, but was cut short in his impious career by the assassinating hand of a lama. Its purpose seemed to be to impress upon the people the terrible fate that awaits the souls of the unbelieving and irreligious—an object in which it signally failed, if one may judge from the shrieks of laughter which greeted the final triumph dances of the demons with which the piece closed. The whole thing involuntarily recalled what we read of the Miracle Plays of Medieval Europe, in the mingling of the would-be solemn with the ridiculous, the realistic portrayal of the mysteries of the unknown world according to the ideas derived from this, and the overlaying of a moral intended to be awesome and impressive with burlesques that invoked laughter instead of awe. In the preliminary act we are introduced to the demons, who torment the souls of the departed until they are born again into another body. The masks worn by the lamas, who represent the demons, are huge and hideous—some a caricature of the human face, some representing the heads of animals, some of them crowned with a tiara of small human skulls, exceedingly well imitated, all painted with crude and glaring colours, —grotesque, one might almost say barbarous, beyond description, and yet giving evidence of surprising clearness in design and mechanical skill in execution. Some of these demons have instruments of torture in their hands, as a sword, an axe, a chain, etc. Some are arrayed in the voluminous many-coloured silk robes already described, with cape, sash, and apron; some are in close-fitting tunic-like costume, and of these some have long stripes of leopard-skin and tiger-skin dangling from their waists. Peaked caps surmounted by flags on poles two or three feet high must be admitted to detract considerably from the terror inspired by the aspect of a demon, however awful may be his mask, especially if the flag falls out and hangs down his back or has to be replaced by a member of the band who leaves his instrument for the purpose.

After the preliminary devil-dance, followed "Zerkyen," or a libation of rice and saffron water, by the abbot in a yellow silk mantle over his red lama robes. This was performed slowly and solemnly, the orchestra alternately chanting a low chant accompanied by occasional strokes of the drum and playing full music. The solemnity was, however, somewhat marred by the way in which the abbot repeatedly turned round and overlooked at the hand, to whom his back was turned. When the libation was completed, there was a chorus of whistling. Then came the third part, in which four demons bring in an effigy of King Langdarma, made of flour, ghee, and sheep's blood and entrails, lay it on the ground, and dance around it. Then alternately hideous demons with instruments of torture dance round the effigy, and lamas with censers and sacred trumpets slowly walk round it, but never once turn their backs on it in possession. At last a demon with a sword cuts the effigy in pieces, and part of it is distributed by the lamas to the demons, standing round; after which more demon-dancing follows, and then the remains of the effigy are finally distributed by the lamas to the demons, and then there is a frantic dance of joy and triumph in which more demons come and join. The performance concluded at half-past four.

On the second morning there was no dancing, but a solemn pooja in the great idol hall. The picture of the great saint had been put away for its twelve-years' seclusion, and a smaller picture of a former great abbot of Hemis, Yaltas by name, had been hung in its place. The dancing commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some ponies and dogs had been waiting in the yard for a long while, and some red liquid had been thrown over them, and something was said about a chase, but nothing of the kind came off. As before, the performance consisted of three parts; the first being the bringing in and laying down of an effigy like that of the day before, and a dance round by eleven figures in close-fitting dress, human masks, and tall conical hats surmounted by high red flags. The second was a ceremony something like the one performed the previous day in honour of Clovanpodmsjangnes, but shorter and less complicated, which I guessed, but do not know, to be proportionate homage due to the minor saint of the day's picture. The third was the conclusion of the drama of King Langdarma's effigy, only shortened and simplified from the preceding day.

It was natural for a stranger to the proceedings to conclude that now all was over; but the people still kept their places, as if something more were coming—and after a little waiting something more came. This was a "performing farce" in the caricature of a school. Why these ig orant simple biddah people, among whom schools do not exist, should be entertained by their spiritual leaders with the burlesque of a school, and above all, why they should have received the entertainment with such uproarious delight and appreciation, seems to me rather difficult of explanation—unless on the general principle of the "deal of human nature in man" which is to be found to a great extent in similar forms, all the world over. The farce was performed by a boy gamin or even men and women who have their own recollections of schooldays and experiences, shrieking with laughter at the representation of a posse of school-boys setting the dominie at defiance and romping and slapping one another while he displays in vain the tempting lesson-book; but one would hardly have expected these people to shew such hearty enjoyment of the spectacle. Nevertheless they did. And a very pretty little farce it was, well got up and well done. The masks were excellent, and the dancing of the boys, who were very scantily clad, was graceful and spirited, and the music, by which it was accompanied, very effective. Finally the boys seized the schoolmaster and dragged him off, and made him do pooja before the picture of Abbot-Yaltas, which was close to the steps by which the performers came and went, so that the conclusion of the piece and the retirement of the actors was natural and easy. And so the great Lama Dance was concluded.

REPORTED REBELLION IN KIANGSU AND SHANTUNG.

MISSION HOUSES BURNED DOWN.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "China Mail," writing on Friday, July 3, said:—A serious rebellion has broken out on the borders of the Kiangsu and Shantung provinces. The societies called the Kinglungseo and the Tataohwei, offshoots of the Kolaohwei, have instigated the rising. Several villages and small towns have been captured by the rebels, the mandarins having been taken by surprise. Many Roman Catholic missioner have been killed in Shantung.

Alarming reports also reached Shanghai from Szechuen, showing that an antiforeign movement is recommencing in that province, and it is reported that a foreign lady missioner has been abducted.

REPORTED MURDER OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.

An occasional correspondent, writing to the same journal from Anping, on July 1, says: A rebellion has just occurred at Hoonim, which has resulted, most unfortunately, in the murder of a Parsee merchant. I have just returned from Hoonim, having just by a few days escaped the attack made on that city by the rebels. The Japanese have carried on such a persistent persecution of the people, ravishing their women, and imprisoning and beheading innocent as well as guilty, that the people rose en masse, killed them at last account, sent up re-inforcements, estimated at 1000 strong, after the rebels, but failing to catch them they burned dozens of

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...ours of rebellion come to us ... Case. The Miaotse (aboriginal ... the Province of Szechuen, and ...mber of outrages. It is stated ... the rebles are going to form a ...ohammedans at present going ...th West Kangsu. Our corre... telegraphs us that a lady ... abducted, but up to date no ...n has come to hand.—On the ... and Shantung Provinces the ...en against the mandarins. The ... the Kintungsao and the Tatsohwei, ... Ko'no-hwei, have instigated the ... Several villages and small towns have been ...ptured by the rebels, the mandarins having been taken by surprise. Many French missions are report... to have been destroyed, the houses of the converts burnt, the people scattered, and two killed. It is also reported that a German Roman Catholic missioner ...been killed in Shangtung.—A rebellion has ...broken out amongst the Chinese at Hoonim, For... ...against the mandarins. The ...on account of ill-treatment by the Japanese. The Chinese women are habitually outraged, and the men constantly subjected to indignities and ill-treatment, the object being, it is alleged, to drive the Chinese out of the country altogether. This has led to a rising, and Mr. D. R. Ollis, of Dinshaw and Co., opium merchants, well-known in Hongkong and coast ports, was killed whilst visiting the camphor districts. Another Parsee, named Patel, escaped, and other foreigners had narrow escapes, having left the district only a few days before.—A satisfactory movement is reported from Canton. The old proposal to form a Chamber of Commerce has been resuscitated by the Chinese, the object being, if possible, to open up the whole eighteen Provinces of China more freely to trade.—It is reported that the foreshore difficulty at Chefoo has been settled satisfactorily by Sir Claude Macdonald. This lacks confirmation.—A passenger by the P. & O. hand contains the details of the great catastrophe in Japan. It would appear that the damage done by the tidal wave or earthquake was far more serious than at first supposed. If the figures given are correct, the total number of persons killed is 37,499, while the wounded number 1938. Over ten thousand houses have been washed away.

HONGKONG.

M. Chamberlain's despatch to His Excellency Sir William Robinson, in reply to the petition for an augmentation of unofficial representation in the Legislative Council, has arrived, and it is expected will be laid before the Legislative Council to-day. It is stated that the Colonial Office has decided that the Major-General commanding H. M. troops in Hongkong and an unofficial Chinese will be appointed to the Council. This cannot be called a concession to the demands of the reform party headed by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and will certainly give rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and discussion in the Chinese Colony.—Information has been received that Captain Swinton Holland, R. N., relieves Commodore Boyes in charge of the Naval Establishment.—The Dairy Farm Company, in consequence of the disastrous epidemic amongst their cattle in the early part of the year has found it necessary to reconstruct.—A very satisfactory telegram has been received about the Punjom Gold Mines, and shares have hardened in consequence.—P. C. Hoggarth and the Chinese "lukong" who assisted him in the arrest of the Wanchai murderer on the 2nd May last, have been rewarded with third and fourth-class medals respectively. The murderer was executed in Victori Gaol on the morning of the 7th inst.—"China Mail," (July 8).

MADAME PATTI AT HOME.

ALL of us know, observes a writer in the "St. James's Budget," Madame Patti as she appears on the concert platform, radiant, perfect from head to foot, a nightingale caught in clouds of Paris chiffons; but to know Adelina Patti as she is at home in her wonderful castle in Wales is a privilege which is accorded but to the favoured few. There she is a veritable compendium of all that goes to make the most fascinating hostess in existence, always full of good spirits, ready to amuse and be amused from the moment she says "good morning" until it is time for bed.

Life at Craig-y-nos is like a living fairy-tale, with the inevitable godmother presiding, for Madame Patti is in hostess in a thousand, with a genius for discovering the wishes of her guests almost before they have felt them themselves. Nothing escapes her bright eyes, and all is regulated to a nicety. Under her indulgent roof there is no fixed hour for breakfast, the French fashion of sending to each guest's room a tray with tea, coffee, toast, &c., being followed. Luncheon is the first public event of the day, and until then one is at liberty to do exactly as one pleases—stay indoors and write letters or wander about the gardens, or make expeditions into the surrounding mountains with equally energetic visitors to this beautiful neighbourhood. These free morning hours are an absolute necessity to Madame Patti-Nicolini for the achievement of her immense correspondence. She is, however, generally able to get a turn on the terrace just before lunch, when she revels in the fresh mountain air and delights in the beauty of the scenery, pointing out the great boulder of black granite away beyond the garden and across the river, which is called "The Rock of night," giving to the castle its name "Craig-y-nos."—The afternoon is devoted to driving to garden-parties, at homes, and such like. To go anywhere from Craig-y-nos entails a journey, for it stands alone, stately and supreme, a world in itself.

After dinner there is a general adjournment to the billiard-rooms, where prize tables, French and English, delight expert players, while the strains of a marvellous orchestrion please the onlookers. This instrument is larger than an ordinary church organ, and plays with the force of an orchestra of sixty performers, but with all the delicacy of Mann's band or the renowned Richter troup. It has a repertoire of over 10?? pieces—overtures, operatic selections, couplets of the classical composers, but a good supply of dance music. Needless to say, this orchestrion is the finest in the United Kingdom and cost many thousands of pounds. It is worked by electricity, which power is also used to light the castle. It plays a great part too in the theatre, which is fitted up with all the coloured lights and "effects" to which one is accustomed only in our leading playhouses. Madame Patti often gives matinées on her own stage, when she is assisted by those of her guests who happen to be endowed with sufficient dramatic talent. Distinguished and celebrated personages come from all parts of the world to be present at these performances, the neighbours also being invited, and great is the rejoicing when the programme includes a song from the diva.

The floor of the theatre is capable of being raised to the level of the stage, so making a splendid ball room, which Madame Patti, who is a good dancer, delights to see in use. She also gives frequent tennis and croquet parties; so that, with shooting and fishing for her masculine guests, there is no lack of amusement while staying at Craig-y-nos. Signor Nicolini is an ardent sportsman, an excellent shot, and very successful with rod and line. French is the language of the household, but Madame Patti is equally at home in English, Italian, German, Spanish, and Russian. Her hands are as clever as her head, for, besides playing the piano and the zither, she paints flowers with greater skill than the ordinary amateur, and executes plain sewing and various complicated embroideries in a manner to put to shame the young girls of to-day.

Craig-y-nos abounds in pets, chief of which in their stress's affection come the dogs, especially the little Mexicans—rare specimens, given to her by the wife of the President, but when she was singing there some years ago—and a Japanese spaniel present d by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. Her parrots come next in interest, especially several grey ones, which talk in the cutest way. They are imitate any horse they hear, and sometimes cause great surprise by repeating a remark made in their presence. If "Jumbo" succeed better than "Cookie," the latter is apt to adulterate it with the remark, claiming, "Shut up, Jumbo!" with all the emphasis of an indignant schoolboy.

Should a wet day prevent visitors at Craig-y-nos from going out, they can find plenty of occupation indoors in examining the many beautiful souvenirs which have been given to Madame Patti during her wonderful career. The house is literally lined with them. There are ornaments of every description in every material imaginable, and trinkets innumerable, besides portraits and letters from many Royalties and celebrities. In her bonnet there are signed photographs of the Queen and of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Majesty graciously presented Madame Patti with the portrait on the occasion of her singing at Windsor Castle two years ago. There is also one of Prince Henry of Battenberg, with a charming letter thanking her for the pleasure she had during her visit to the Battenberg home, and a small locket from Princess Pearl-y, written the day after her husband's funeral, full of gratitude for the flowers which had been sent on his grave. But beyond these tributes of affection are all sorts and conditions of people, which are to be seen at every turn, there are stores of treasures which do not often see the light—drawers full of costly laces, priceless fans, and, in fact, an endless list of everything it is possible to give to a famous and beautiful woman.

A MEETING of the members of the Bengal Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber in the Secretariat on Saturday, the Hon. Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General of Bengal, presiding, upon a summons of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Fourteen member present were the Hon. Messrs. W. C. Grindle, W. B. Gladstone, J. Pe?? H. Risley, N. Finnamore, G. H. Grass, Ra Gurn Mukharji, Rawab Syed Amir Hosain, Surendra Nath Banerji, Khan Bahadur Mahamed Yusuff A. M. Bee, Rai Baman Chunder Mitter Bahadur Gurn Pershad Sen, and M. S. D'S. The Hon. Mr Risley, at the last meeting of the Council, in reference to a question put by the Hon. Surendra Nath Banner), regarding a circular which it was alleged had been issued by the Collector of Saran, regarding pun...ments to Excise cases, promised to make inquiries and make a statement at the next meeting. In replying to the question, he said:—"It has been asserted that the Officiating Collector of Saran thinking on reviewing the Excise Returns, that branches of the law were not being dealt quarterly with, drew the attention of the Deputy Magistrate to the question of the amount of punishments in Excise cases, and remarked that the general tendency is to be far too lenient, especially in tari?? cases.' This was a perfectly legitimate criticism on the part of the District Magistrate, and to describe it as an insult ra?? with Judicial discretion is a perverse mode to me."

HER MAJESTY is rarely figures as a maker of speeches, but her little address of welcome to "The Queen's Nurses" at Windsor will attract all the more notice, and will draw attention to that excellent body of trained nurses which was ended by the Queen with the women's offering of £70,000 on the occasion of the Jubilee. The wisdom of Her Majesty's decision then was amply justified. There are 893 nursing associations now affiliated to the Institute, so that the women's tribute has been the means of spreading untold blessings among sick and suffering humanity.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents bacteria, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes instantly all unpleasant aromas from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed entirely of honey and sweet herbs, is the most pleasant form of tooth wash ever introduced, suiting the tastes and the greatest toilet delicacy of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, or wholesale Depot 14, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

WHAT THE SILVER CURRENCY IS DOING FOR MEXICO.

A CORRESPONDENT who has spent many years in Mexico says that when he first when there, there were no candles to be had, only those exported from the United States, manufactured by the Goodwin & Snyder Company. The only candles of local manufacture were the old-fashioned tallow dips. No first-class mining candles could be obtained at a reasonable figure, but now they can be manufactured in Mexico at such figures as to undersell those imported. The same thing may also be said of soap and many other articles of manufacture. Now all those articles can be manufactured in Mexico, at such prices as enable the Mexican manufacturers to export them into the adjacent republics, and it is thought that in time the Mexican manufactures will develop to such an extent as to oust all the manufactures of countries working on the gold standard. The mere fact of Mexico being a silver producing and a silver currency country is said to be equal to a cent. per cent. protective tariff.

An American ex-Governor, who has resided in Mexico for many years, in a letter to a correspondent on the progress of that country during the past fifteen years, says:—

"When I first went there the ratio between silver and gold was 15½ to 1. The first exchange I bought was at the rate of 15 per cent. in coin silver on a New York draft. Since then, owing to the demonetisation of silver, many changes have occurred in the rate of exchange. During the famine, which existed the whole period from 1889 to 1893, when two-thirds of all the grain used for food in Mexico was brought from the United States, the ratio of exchange ranged from 90 to 95 per cent., and at times went up as high as 100 per cent. Notwithstanding this, Mexico met all her obligations, paid all her interest, and suffered less than any other country. The present condition of the silver market is leading the Mexican people to do their own manufacturing. As an instance of this I may cite Chihuahua as an example. An iron foundry and machine shop was established there some time ago with 60,000 dols. capital for the purpose of manufacturing the mining and other machinery for which there was a large and growing demand in that vicinity, and which was formerly supplied by the United States. The success of this venture may be realized when it is known that the capital stock was increased to 300,000 dols., and that the company secured a contract recently for a large amount of machinery in competition with the firm of Frazier & Chalmers, and other large concerns in this country. Cheap clothing, all of which was formerly purchased in the United States and Europe, is now manufactured in Mexico. At Chihuahua, a canning establishment, with a capital of 1,500,000 dols., is now being organised for the purpose of preserving meats and fruits, and a large brewery, with a capital of 250,000 dols., is being put in operation. A woollen factory, with 200,000 dols. capital, was started, and was enlarged last season to meet the increasing demands upon it. Smelters at Chihuahua now treat the Mexican ores that were formerly sent across the border at heavy expense. Numerous other enterprises have been established and are in contemplation, all having the effect of giving remunerative employment to Mexican artisans and labourers, and what is equally as important, serving to keep Mexican money in Mexico, for the fruit of all these forms of industry represents life necessities, for which Mexico has hitherto been dependent on the United States and Europe. The conditions in Chihuahua are truer of the more advanced portions of Mexico, and the development is steady and healthy throughout. In the north-west part of Mexico a railroad will be built within the next year, running from El Paso to a point south of Corralitas, a distance of 250 miles, opening up a country rich in mineral and agricultural resources. The 5,000,000 dols. capital for the undertaking has been subscribed by New York parties.

"The conditions of the people have improved correlatively with the development of the country. The district of El Fuerte, which furnishes the part of the inhabitants in which mines are located, has doubled in population in the past fifteen years and its productive capacity correspondingly increased. Formerly the peon system of labour which pervaded all Mexico was the rule in El Fuerte. Now the scarcity of workmen is so great that almost everything is produced on shares, and it is almost impossible to raise a crop unless the workmen are interested in it. Another instance may be recited showing the wonderful progress of north-west Mexico. When the Mexican Central Railroad was first opened, it was thought that the northern part of it would be unremunerative. The opening of mines and the development of agricultural lands this portion, however, made it one of the most profitable sections of the world. Shortly after my departure, I was conversing with a very intelligent Mexican banker. He declared that the only difference between silver and gold to be maintained, as it enable the Mexicans to keep their money in their own country. Other Mexican financiers with whom I have talked hold the same opinion. The cause must be sought in the constitution of the novelist's public. In England this has been composed, for the most part, of young people of both sexes, rather than of men and women of ripen experience. Young men and maidens can hardly be expected to show the most intense interest in children in fiction. In actual life their own career is almost uninfluenced by them. Those English novels in which the most effective and legitimate use of children has been made have not generally had the young girl for their heroine. The deeper experience of life with which they have dealt can naturally come only to older men and women.

The use made of children by French novelists differs strikingly from their literary function in England. Their presentment purely for their sake as children is the exception rather than the rule; while their delineation with a view to the better comprehension of their later life is also comparatively rare. The children of the best French novels exist primarily as influences in wider and more complex destinies than their own, and in works written for people of riper years and understanding this, obviously, is their most legitimate role. The French authors of importance who have utilised children mainly as influences on the actions of others would be too many to enumerate. The names of Balzac, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Emile Zola, and Alphonse Daudet at once recur to the memory. The list of children represented as accessory, but, at the same time, memorable and influential characters, for these and other French novelists would be very long. Notably in his "Memoires de Deux Jeunes Mariees," the author of the "Comedie Humaine" has made use of children in this reflex sense per with marvellous power and fidelity. George Sand's similar employment of children in her novels is almost equally felicitous and powerful. Victor Hugo, one of the greatest poets of childhood is equally great in his portrayal of children as a novelist. Everyone knows the impressive use made of them in "Quatre-vingt-treize," while the memory of Cosette in "Les Miserables" is ineffaceable. In such instances the child's role, although both prominent and powerful, is not unduly insisted upon. It is natural and sympathetic, while it remains free from the too common reproach of having merely easy pathos for its purpose. Persons to be "documentary" days, M. Zola gave an exceedingly effective part to a child in his "Page d'Amour." He undertook to make all Paris weep over the death of Jeanne d'Hamilton, and although the novelist's child in fiction are too often the occasion of many facile tears, readers, in this instance, were given more artistic justification for their emotion than is usually the case. The pale little girl, who combines in a young widow's heart between love for her daughter and her passion—of which the child is vaguely conscious—for the husband of another woman. While little Jeannee's figure stands out more than any other, and the manifest affection is insisted upon more than the guilty passion, the child is drawn mainly for her influences on the mother's action in the story. The cause of this more scientific treatment of the child in French fiction is no doubt the fact that the French novelist has always written pre-eminently for men and women of the world. In England it has been otherwise, with the result that our novels have been post-nuptial, rather than post-nuptial as in France. Even when English writers have desired to depict parental affections, they have usually been content to portray the objects as grown rather than as young children. Thus, by interweaving their interests with those of the older characters, it has been customary to secure the essential attraction of the youthful love-tale. The approach that the English novel never gets beyond courtships and honey-moons would, of course, be out of date to-day. Of late we have got very much indeed beyond these things, but it cannot be said that even the newer fiction has discovered the true place of children. As the little children to whom several of our most popular writers have lately been devoting entire novels, their sole purpose seems to be to appeal to the "Great Heart." The "Great Heart" must be touched at any cost, and children are apparently quite as good a means of doing it as any other.—"Globe."

A PERSIAN FESTIVAL IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THERE are certain things which seem even more incredible after one has seen them than before. That religious fanaticism may become a kind of raving madness, we know not only from mythology but from history, but also from direct eye-witnesses' accounts from eye-witnesses, who describe the horrible tortures and mutilations which people will inflict on themselves, and the cruelties which they will perpetrate on others, while in a state of religious frenzy. We accept these accounts without always fully realising them. We make allowance for innate savagery, or, among more civilised races, for the influence of intoxicating liquor. But no one would call the present inhabitants of Constantinople savages, and the use of intoxicating liquor is less frequent there than among our own people. But what we saw there on the feast of Hasan and Husain, and what may be seen there every year during the first ten days of the Mohurrum, seem so difficult to believe that one is almost afraid to describe it. The Turks themselves, it must be said to their honour, have little to do with these exhibitions. They disapprove of them, but the Sultan, it is said, is unwilling to stop them for fear of being accused of intolerance. The performers are chiefly Persian. The Persians resident in Constantinople form a kind of reznum in regno, and insist on their privilege of witnessing these religious atrocities every year.

We were invited by the Persian Ambassador to witness this performance, and found our way towards the evening to a large square, a Khan, surrounded by houses and shops, planted with fashionable people with people. When it grew dark the houses were illuminated, and large bonfires were lighted, mostly with with petroleum. The mixture of smells, the confusion, the escaped gas, sewer, humanity, was terrible, even in the open air. After waiting for some time, music could be heard, and the people made room for a large procession that marched in, consisting of men with fantastic costumes and boys, and preceded by children dressed in white, some riding on horseback with grown-up men at their sides, gesticulating, reciting, and crying. Then followed the performers, all in white, the leaders carrying swords, others heavy iron chains, and all shouting rhythmically, "Vah Hasan! Vah Husain!" The first set struck their bare chests first with their sabre-hand and then with the left, the chains being passed by swinging their chains from side to side with a graceful dancing motion. The third and last lot passed along exactly as the two long rows of men faced each other, each man holding his neighbour's girdle with the left hand, whilst they swung their swords in unison with the right. Between these rows marched men reciting the story of Hasan and Husain. The whole procession passed on thus slowly round the khan, and left by the gate at which they entered. We wondered why we had been told that only people of strong nerves should attend this celebration.

While the procession was visiting another khan, we were refreshed with the most delicious tea. After a time we again heard the strains of music, this time louder and wilder, and the people all round us began to show signs of great and increasing excitement and agitation. The performers, headed by the bandsmen of the petroleum bonfires, re-entered the khan. The child en passed by as before, followed by a white horse, on which sat two white doves, emblematic of the sons of Hasan and Husain. The cries of "Vah! vah! Hasan; Husain!" grew louder and louder, many of the spectators joining in whilst the first company passed beating their bare breasts with open hand, and following them the men with sledge hammers coming down on blocks of granite. The second company passed swinging their chains over their heads, and bringing them down on their bare backs till the flesh was lacerated and streaming with blood. Then, last and worst of all, came the men with the swords, cutting themselves, particularly their heads, in good earnest, so that one man and another would turn round which spurted forth in all directions. Soon their white shirts were crimson with blood, their heads look d as if covered with a red fez, on the pavement was running with blood; and yet these people maintained on as if on parade. Very few indeed fell out. One man fell down dead before our eyes; and at last a kind of police came forward, holding their sticks over the people and preventing them hacking themselves to death in their frenzy. There was little violence, and there was no trace of drunkenness. The people, though densely crowded, were perfectly orderly, and one saw old rough men crying and shedding bitter tears, and with many sobs uttering the names Hasan and Husain. They were all men of the lower and lowest classes as far as one could judge from their outward appearance, and if you had asked some of them why they cried so bitterly, they would probably have had nothing to say but 'Oh, Hasan and Husain!' It is true there were some men who recited the history of Hasan and Husain, but no one seemed to listen to them; nay, their voices were completely drowned by the regular shouts of "Hasan and Husain!"—Longman's Magazine."

THE visit to London of the Lon. Artillery Company from Post n (U. S.)—which is a branch of the London Co pany, and was founded in 1727 by the colonists of the New Hampshire to lement—calls to mind the antiquity of the Lond n b dy. The Hon. Artillery Company, it may be interesting to recall, was incorporated by Henry VIII. on the 26th Aug. st, 1507, "for the better increase of the defence of the realm." It was long been lauded as the oldest military body in the Empire, having been formed more than a century before any other corps. It has always been a separate and independent force, distinct from the ancient Trained Bands, and from the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers. Like most ancient bodi s, it has h d periods of stagnation and revival; but at present it is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pains of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CHILD IN FICTION.

THE time-honoured dictum that children should be seen but not heard, does not appear to commend itself to the present-day novelist. For years past the child's place in fiction has been steadily growing. The tendency, and even the titles of many recent novels of note would seem almost to justify the fear that in course of time he may become a veritable literary despot. This increasing sway of the child may be welcomed as a sign of the novel-reader's advancing humanisation. It doubtless shows that he is becoming "more tenderer." Unfortunately, it is not always an indication of his growth in literary perception. Too frequently the child's appearance in fiction is quite as gratuitous and inopportune as his presence in the drawing-room. The novelist might do worse perhaps, than remember the analogy, and, in works addressed to men and women, see that all infantile incursions for which he is responsible have sufficient artistic justification. The older English writers were subjected to very little temptation in this respect. To Fielding and Richardson, Sterne and Smollett, children simply did not exist for the purposes of fiction. We should search their pages in vain for childish portraits, Jane Austin, too, the originator of the English domestic novel, with her keen sense of humour, and her exquisite, gentle touch, has not given us a single child whose figure stands out from among the varied characters of her novels. Of Scott, who, in praising the delicacy and tenderness of Miss Austen's works, observed that he himself could "do the big bow-wow like any one going," she same must be said. Belted knights and ladies fair were more in "Waverley's" way than children. Although Miss Edgeworth wrote several tales in which children occupy a prominent place, these can hardly be regarded as coming within the legitimate scope of the novel.

It is only when we reach Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, and George Eliot that we find children accorded something like an honoured literary status. Of these writers, with, perhaps, the exception of Dickens, it may be said that their portrayal of the principal child figures in their books is generally less for their sake as children than for the sake of the grown-up characters into which they subsequently develop. Such is the case with Henry Esmond and his companions, and so, no doubt, would it have been with Little Paul Dorabiy and but Thackeray chosen to permit him to remain immortal as a child. The child Jane Eyre, too, was drawn by Charlotte Bronte, solely to elucidate the development of the woman. And Eliot's Maggie Tulliver, that wonderful analysis of a child's heart and life, George Eliot had apparently a similar object in view. Most readers, however, would probably confess that the earlier Maggie, exercising vicarious revenge on her enemies by driving nails into her big wooden doll, boldly setting her mannish generous aunts at defiance, or naively offering to instruct the gipsies about Columbus in return for her board and lodging, has left a much deeper impression on their minds and sympathies than the Maggie Tulliver of later life. Of the children of Dickens volumes might be written. Of comparatively few can it be said that they are really studied for the sake of their later development. The most popular of them—and of these there are whole families—exist and are admired for themselves alone. These may be exceedingly natural and human, whether lovable or repulsive, but their individuality has, as a rule, no very important bearing on the real development of the novel. To certain others, such as Paul Dombey, the term "hydrocephalic" may be applied with more or less appropriateness, for they are pathological phantasms, rather than real children of flesh and blood.

Until we approach a very recent period we find that most clever English novelists of note either avoid children altogether, or else treat them with such scant attention that they are deprived of any literary or human importance. To mention the names of Disraeli, Bulwer Lytton, Charles Reade, Mrs. Gaskell, Charles Kingsley, and Lever, is enough to show the curious paucity of prominent childish figures. Even Anthony Trollope, whose literary sphere included so much of the domesticity of English society, never seems to have concerned himself with children. Mrs. Oliphant, too, although one of the most prolific and true portrayers of domestic life, is found to ignore children almost entirely, until we come down to some of her more recent works. Among the chief novelists of an era of a similar dislocation to accord children an important part in fiction may be observed. In the long list of works by Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James, for example, it would be difficult to find any really notable child creation, with the single exception, perhaps, of the latter writer's natural and sympathetic portrait of Daisy Miller. To obtain a child figure worthy comment of a child in American fiction we must revert to Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," to which Little Pearl, whose individuality is both truthfully and delicately delineated, plays a part which has the merit of being more than ornamental, rather than primary. This use of children for the purpose of influencing through the natural affection the future of their elders has hitherto been rare in English fiction. The cause must be sought in the constitution of the novelist's public. In England this has been composed, for the most part, of young people of both sexes, rather than of men and women of ripen experience. Young men and maidens can hardly be expected to show the most intense interest in children in fiction. In actual life their own career is almost uninfluenced by them. Those English novels in which the most effective and legitimate use of children has been made have not generally had the young girl for their heroine. The deeper experience of life with which they have dealt can naturally come only to older men and women.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WHEN the late Mme. Schumann was going to play any of her husband's music in public, she used to read over some of the old love letters that he wrote her during their courtship. She was wont to say that she was thus "better able to do justice to her interpretations of the spirit of his work."

At a smart dinner lately given in Paris, the hostess conceived the happy thoughts of tying a bouquet of pink roses to the chair of each married woman, and of white to the chair of each girl. Red roses were the portion of the men. These posies were respectively tied with green, white, and pink ribbon.

Young women who covet fair skins are neglecting a rare opportunity for accomplishing their ends if they fail to eat fruit at this season of the year. Nothing so purifies the system as a fruit diet, and nothing is so agreeable and effectual a tonic as this season. The good results are seen almost immediately in a clearer, softer skin, a more healthy glow and brighter eyes.

There are eight women colonels in the German army, who draw their full pay regularly and their swords never. They are the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, widow of Frederick III.; the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen-Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and Queen Victoria.

The latest departure of the American college girl shows that she is by no means at a loss for methods to put herself in possession of extra pocket-money. She has discovered that it is profitable to turn waitress during the summer months, and there are plenty of hotels that are willing to employ her. It is an old story to hear of college men indulging in experiences of this sort, but their sisters are denying their right to the exclusive possession even of this unattractive field of labour.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, in the course of an interview, said:—"The man and woman question has no more to do with me. We are not to be divided into mere men and women, we are human beings who are part of each other. Each part should be as noble as the other, and the one who is the stronger should teach the other strength. To be a man's wife and the mother of human beings is a stately thing. Frequently it is not, but it should be; and to be a woman's husband and the father of human beings should be quite as stately a thing. When it is not it is rather disgraceful."

A new drawing-room divertissement is described by the "Season." A big orange is hung from the ceiling, and competitors are exhibited under huge paper bags. Thus blindfolded, they are placed in position, and make attempts to capture the orange. He who first achieves the desired end secures a prize. This form of amusement had figure for the exhibition, the difference being that the winner, instead of a prize, will earn the honour of dancing with the coveted lady. Those who enter the lists obtain considerable amusement, but lookers-on certainly see best of this game.

One of the most pressing needs of your married life is confidence, absolute and unquestioning, between husband and wife. Without it no home can be happy. When you are married do not tolerate any suggestion that you have no concern in your husband's life outside the house, and that he, on his part, has no right to be interested in the household affairs which are your daily care. Your life is his and his yours; and though you have no title—and, if you are a wise woman, no desire—to pry into secrets that are not his, you will be wise if you begin, not by checking him when he gets "talking shop," but by receiving and reciprocating the little confidences about the day's events which often remove difficulties and relieve the mind. Taking from the first the part—the proper part—of a sympathetic helpmeet may save you many a worried hour later on.

You can never be too careful in the confidences which you make about your home life to your familiar friend. You may love her, she may love you, but after all there is no tie so strong as that of blood, and you will sometimes find when too late that you underrated any one of your own kin. It is good for a girl to have a girl friend, and it is good for her to share her pleasures, her interests in books or pictures, her opinion of people in the world in which this friend lives, but she should remember to forget the unpleasant happenings in her own home, and not even to whisper them to her close companion, who, while she may love her, really worthy treatment of a wife. A woman in fiction we must revert to Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," to which Little Pearl, whose individuality is both truthfully and delicately delineated, plays a part which has the merit of being more than ornamental, rather than primary. This use of children for the purpose of influencing through the natural affection the future of their elders has hitherto been rare in English fiction. The cause must be sought in the constitution of the novelist's public. In England this has been composed, for the most part, of young people of both sexes, rather than of men and women of ripen experience. Young men and maidens can hardly be expected to show the most intense interest in children in fiction. In actual life their own career is almost uninfluenced by them. Those English novels in which the most effective and legitimate use of children has been made have not generally had the young girl for their heroine. The deeper experience of life with which they have dealt can naturally come only to older men and women.

The use made of children by French novelists differs strikingly from their literary function in England. Their presentment purely for their sake as children is the exception rather than the rule; while their delineation with a view to the better comprehension of their later life is also comparatively rare. The children of the best French novels exist primarily as influences in wider and more complex destinies than their own, and in works written for people of riper years and understanding this, obviously, is their most legitimate role. The French authors of importance who have utilised children mainly as influences on the actions of others would be too many to enumerate. The names of Balzac, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Emile Zola, and Alphonse Daudet at once recur to the memory. The list of children represented as accessory, but, at the same time, memorable and influential characters, for these and other French novelists would be very long. Notably in his "Memoires de Deux Jeunes Mariees," the author of the "Comedie Humaine" has made use of children in this reflex sense per with marvellous power and fidelity. George Sand's similar employment of children in her novels is almost equally felicitous and powerful. Victor Hugo, one of the greatest poets of childhood is equally great in his portrayal of children as a novelist. Everyone knows the impressive use made of them in "Quatre-vingt-treize," while the memory of Cosette in "Les Miserables" is ineffaceable. In such instances the child's role, although both prominent and powerful, is not unduly insisted upon. It is natural and sympathetic, while it remains free from the too common reproach of having merely easy pathos for its purpose. Persons to be "documentary" days, M. Zola gave an exceedingly effective part to a child in his "Page d'Amour." He undertook to make all Paris weep over the death of Jeanne d'Hamilton, and although the novelist's child in fiction are too often the occasion of many facile tears, readers, in this instance, were given more artistic justification for their emotion than is usually the case. The pale little girl, who combines in a young widow's heart between love for her daughter and her passion—of which the child is vaguely conscious—for the husband of another woman. While little Jeannee's figure stands out more than any other, and the manifest affection is insisted upon more than the guilty passion, the child is drawn mainly for her influences on the mother's action in the story. The cause of this more scientific treatment of the child in French fiction is no doubt the fact that the French novelist has always written pre-eminently for men and women of the world. In England it has been otherwise, with the result that our novels have been post-nuptial, rather than post-nuptial as in France. Even when English writers have desired to depict parental affections, they have usually been content to portray the objects as grown rather than as young children. Thus, by interweaving their interests with those of the older characters, it has been customary to secure the essential attraction of the youthful love-tale. The approach that the English novel never gets beyond courtships and honey-moons would, of course, be out of date to-day. Of late we have got very much indeed beyond these things, but it cannot be said that even the newer fiction has discovered the true place of children. As the little children to whom several of our most popular writers have lately been devoting entire novels, their sole purpose seems to be to appeal to the "Great Heart." The "Great Heart" must be touched at any cost, and children are apparently quite as good a means of doing it as any other.—"Globe."

The long sash referred to above is very often in green silk or ribbon. It passes once round the waist to form a sash, and falls nearly to the feet at the long ends that reach the hem of the gown. This gives apparent height to the figure, an effect that is almost unnecessary in these days of ultra tall girls. Very soft and fine muslins in floral designs are sometimes seen in evening gowns, elder ladies inclining to them. Small trains are worn by such, but girls and young matrons still wear their dresses short. Tulle is in favour for dancers, and this fabric of the season is especially noticeable. They gave an immense width to the shoulders that threw them into great disproportion with the rest of the figure, and the fashion of having them in mirror relief of a colour contrasting with the dress, made the unsymmetrical exaggeration thereon remarkable. But this season the sleeves are as pretty as the dresses. The softest and silkiest of white or pale-toned chiffon is used for making them, which when they are only three inches long or cover the arm to below the elbow. It is not at all difficult to make these sleeves at home and they freshen up a last year's gown and modernise it in a surprising fashion. For elbow sleeves two yards of satin-edged chiffon are enough for each, and sometimes the existent sleeve affords a pretty finish at the top, being cut away, turned in, sewn down, and thus formed into a large puff which drops over the chiffon sleeve. Of the white silk, satin, and silk muslin gowns worn in the evening, comparatively few are trimmed with lace-jewelled galons and embroideries enough for the moment; but sometimes costly old lace is used for sleeves and as berthe. Guipure sown with gold thread round the outline of the flowers and sometimes jewelled with pearl and turquoise, or both, is seen with evening as with morning dress it is observable that all those of highest social rank favour a kind of graceful simplicity—not piling up trimming on trimming or overloading effects in any way.

The numerous balls and evening parties that have taken place during the week in London have afforded a very correspondent medium for opportunities for the study of the style of dress appropriate to such occasions, and in the most favourable circumstances. If a gown looks pretty and poetic on a dress stand at a fashionable modiste's, what will it look like on a youthful girl, fitted to her slender shape and embellished by her loveliness? Take, for instance, the rose satin in which the Duchess of Sutherland appeared on one occasion this week. It was rich and soft, of colour most exquisite, cut to perfection and hung in harmonious folds. But as worn by her youthful Grace, it became a poem indeed. All pale tints of silk and satin, and, above all, white and cream and ivory, are the chief wear at Her Majesty's State Concerts. The satin dresses were in a proportion of two to every five

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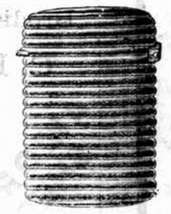

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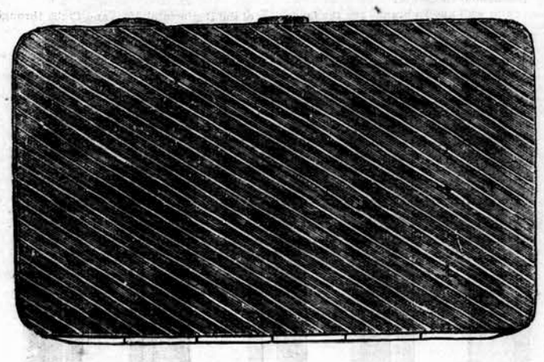

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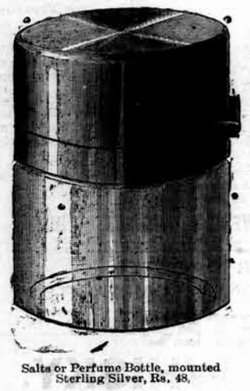

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 8rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 20th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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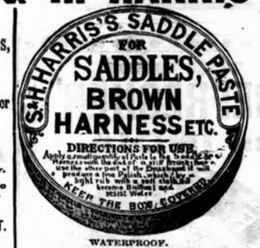

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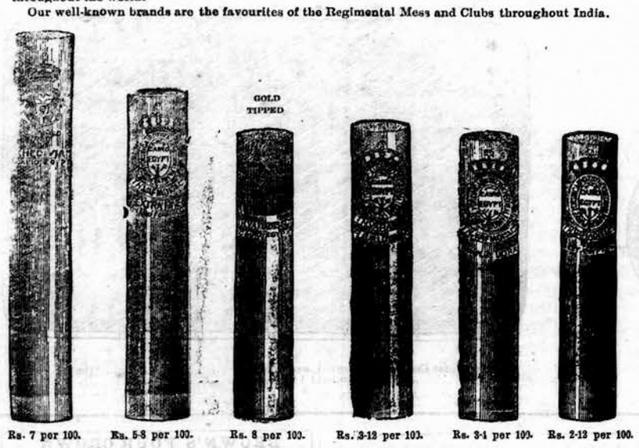

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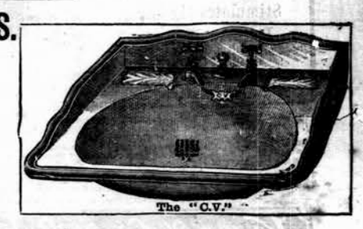

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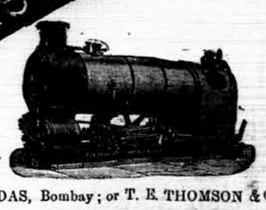

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